



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

High drama
Politics versus religion
beyond the lost horizon:
David Hewson reports
from Tibet

Stage...
Penelope Keith, the star
in the shadow of stately
Audrey



... and sightscreen
Will Geoff Boycott be
reinstated as a Yorkshire
player?

Road...
John Blunsden looks
back over the grand prix
season

... and rail
Part 3 of the Burma
railway diaries

Two killed in Falklands jet crash

An RAF Phantom jet crashed in the Falkland Islands killing its crew of two. The accident happened while the aircraft was on a routine training flight over east Falkland. It crashed on to the south side of the 2,600 ft Mount Usborne, the highest mountain on the island.

Record sales for shops

Spending in the shops in September was the highest for any month, according to the Department of Trade and Industry. But the underlying trend is one of "very slight growth". Page 15

Spy arrest

An American, James Durward Harper, has been arrested in California and charged with stealing secrets of the Minuteman missile and selling them to a Polish spy for £250,000 for relay to the Soviet Union.

Union accused

The Telephone engineers' union is trying to "throttle at birth" the Mercury company which is trying to compete with British Telecom, the High Court was told. Page 2

Output drive

Austin Rover announced plans for "massive investment" in computer-aided engineering to counter Japan's world leadership in efficient car production. Page 2

Missile hopes

West Germany hopes that weekend talks with the Russians in Vienna may have persuaded Moscow not to break off the Geneva missile negotiations next month. Page 6

Micro ministry

A new ministry should be formed to encourage the growth of British electronics industries, a report from the National Economic Development Office says. Page 3

Boycott meeting

The Yorkshire Cricket Club committee meet today for a final consideration of their decision not to renew Geoffrey Boycott's contract. Page 22

Club hangs on

The winding-up order brought against Charlton Athletic, the second division club by their former chairman Michael Gliksten, has been adjourned until November 24. Page 22

Leader page 13

Letters: On US and Soviet Union, from Mr M Cox; local government, from Mr Lloyd Harrington; pension payments, from Dr H R Vickers

Leading articles: Mr Tebbit's task: Mozambique raid; Features, pages 8, 10, 12

Spending, the nightmare ticket; Argentina's motives revealed; The Star Wars' scenario; Roger Scruton argues for the abolition of local elections; Spectrum: Prisoner of the Japanese; Fashion: The Paris collections; Computer Horizons, pages 19-21

The Octopus success story; travelling with a word-processor; calling in the mavericks; Obituary, page 14

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Setback for Kinnock in choice of team

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock's hopes of infusing his shadow cabinet with new blood may be hampered by the decision of the party's centre-right to put up a full list of names for the 15 places, and the inability of the two groupings on the parliamentary left to agree on a joint "state" of candidates.

Mr Kinnock's supporters had hoped that the two wings of the party could each be persuaded to put up only 10 candidates, leaving MPs with votes to spare to help people the new leader is keen to have in his team.

But although there is to be no formal Manifesto Group slate this year, the centre-right will today put out an informal list of 15 names.

The list will include eight present Shadow Cabinet members backed by the Manifesto Group last time, plus Mr Denis Healey who was a member by virtue of being deputy leader and is standing again.

The eight are Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Smith, Mr Eric Varley, Mr Brynmor John, Mrs Gwyneth

Dunwoody, Mr Bruce Millan and Mr Peter Archer.

The remaining six names will be a mixture of Manifesto Group backed MPs who were close to success last time; the next four were Mr John Golding, Mr John Cunningham, Mr Denis Howell and Mr Giles Radice, and those who did not stand last year. One of those is expected to be Mr Donald Dewar. Mr Cunningham is thought to have the best chance among the new names of getting on.

The Tribune Group, which has traditionally put up the left slate, and the firm left Campaign Group, failed at the Brighton conference to agree a joint list of candidates.

Accordingly, the Campaign Group has put up five names: Mr Martin Flannery, Miss Jo Richardson, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Dennis Canavan and Miss Joan Maynard, and the Tribune Group is balloting for a slate of 10 MPs, which will be announced next Monday, the day before nominations close.

The Tribune and Campaign slates may slightly overlap, but even so it will mean that there will be some 13 MPs backed by one left-wing group or other, leaving little room for manoeuvre for "spare" votes.

Five candidates backed by the Tribune Group were successful last time: Mr Kinnock, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Stan Orme, Mr John Silkin, and Mr Albert Booth, who lost his seat at the election.

The only natural vacancies, therefore, are those left by Mr Kinnock and Mr Booth. Mr Robin Cook is strongly tipped to get into the Shadow Cabinet, and to get the defence portfolio, Mr Meacher is also thought to have a sound chance.

The results will be announced on Thursday week.

GOSH - I'd quite forgotten about the LABOUR PARTY.

LABOUR SHADOW CABINET

Tory MPs fear loss of committee jobs

By Our Political Reporter

Conservative MPs who served during the last Parliament on the Commons foreign affairs select committee fear that they may not be reappointed because of the Prime Minister's displeasure over the findings of their reporting the future of the Falkland Islands.

The position of Mr Anthony Kershaw, MP for Stroud, who is keen to carry on as the committee's chairman, is thought to be under threat.

The appointment of the new membership of the select committee has been held up by the Labour leadership and shadow cabinet elections, a delay which has not dismayed the Government. But the Commons Committee of Selection will be meeting when Parliament reassembles next week to draw up recommended lists of backbenchers from both sides for the departmental committees.

There is a conflict already between the view of the Committee of Selection, which is chaired by Sir Philip Holland.

The committee's initial conclusions, incorporated in Sir Anthony's draft chairman's report, were however disclosed in *The Times*.

Now, Conservative MPs believe, Mrs Thatcher may want a Foreign Affairs Committee on which the Conservative contingent would be more likely to reflect her own line on foreign policy issues, especially as expected, the Falklands report is reconsidered.

They believe that she may be trying, through the whips' office, to ensure that the Conservatives appointed over the succession to the disgraced Mr Yoram Aridor - the hero of Likud's 1981

election victory - coincided with the opening of the winter session of the Knesset. A debate on a Labour opposition motion of no confidence in the new administration's handling of the economy is expected soon.

During the afternoon, Israel Radio confidently reported

government sources as claiming that Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the new Prime Minister, had selected Mr Yigal Cohen-Orgad, aged 46, a member of his own right-wing Herut Party and a noted hawk, as Likud's fourth finance minister.

Mr Cohen-Orgad, voted

against the Camp David Treaty in 1978, and is a fervent supporter of increasing settlements in the occupied West Bank.

He is little known outside Israel, but is a professional economist who has recently emerged as one of the most

outspoken critics of the disastrous policies pursued by Mr Aridor. He was shouted down in July, when he tried to voice his economic forebodings at a noisy meeting of the Herut central committee. Mr Cohen-Orgad is the coalition's whip on the Knesset finance committee.

Herut Party sources later confirmed the report, which prompted an angry reaction from the Liberal Party - the second largest faction in the coalition - which had been pressing for the selection of one of its two candidates, Mr Yitzhak Matali, the energy minister, or Mr Gideon Platt, the Minister of Industry.

Last night, Mr Shamir was reported to be adamant in his selection of Mr Cohen-Orgad, and a showdown with the Liberals was thought to be imminent. A report on army

Continued on back page, col 5

'Emergency' evidence

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is introducing a nationwide system to ten-record all 999 calls at the telephone exchange. It is intended to provide clear evidence of responsibility in cases where the response to an emergency is slow or inadequate.

Telecom is buying £2m worth of electronic recorders from Dictaphone. They will be installed between now and next March at the 250 telephone exchanges that handle emergency calls.

The investment follows two controversies in the Midlands last year, when members of the public accused operators of failing to connect them promptly



Brent votes to defy health cuts

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Several officials of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and citizens were among those wounded in a South African bomb attack early yesterday morning on an ANC office in the heart of the residential and diplomatic quarter of Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

The attack, according to a statement by General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, was "a preemptive operation" carried out by a "small task force of the South African Defence Force" which had afterwards returned safely to South African territory. He made no casualty claims.

General Malan alleged that the target was an "ANC planning office" of the kind from which "acts of terror like the one last week in Warmbaths were planned, - controlled and

The region believed Brent's vote last month to ignore the Government's guidelines was not in the interest of the health service in Brent.

Dismissing an application for declarations that the letter was unlawful, the judge ordered the two members, the Rev David Haslam, vice-chairman of the Brent Health Authority, and Councillor Lawrence Neiva, chairman of Brent Council's social services, to pay the hearing's costs.

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Continued on back page, col 5

Callaghan calls for more Anglo-Soviet talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr James Callaghan last night called for more high-level contacts between Britain and the Soviet Union, and said it was "very poor" that no British foreign secretary had been to Moscow for comprehensive talks for several years.

Mr Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, began a five-day private visit to the Soviet Union yesterday as the guest of Supreme Soviet. Tomorrow he is to meet Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a candidate Politburo member, and further meetings with Soviet officials may be scheduled.

Mr Callaghan, who has been

criticized for going ahead with

ICI and other companies

Detective cleared of Waldorf murder attempt

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

One of the detectives who shot Mr Stephen Waldorf in a police operation last January was yesterday cleared of attempting murder at the direction of a judge in the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Justice Croome-Johnson said after legal argument in the absence of the jury that the charge of attempted murder against Det Constable Peter Finch would not continue.

He also said that one of the remaining two counts against Constable Finch would be altered to wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm rather than causing grievous bodily harm.

The count refers to allegations that Constable Finch pistol whipped Mr Waldorf as he lay wounded on the road.

Yesterday Constable Finch and Det Constable Finch, who is charged with attempted murder and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, each described the police operation to the court.

Constable Finch said he drew his gun as he went to try to identify the man in the car, believed to be the fugitive David Martin. "I knew it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. He had to be prepared and I felt this, as the rules state, was an occasion where I should draw the weapon."

He believed he had seen Martin sitting in the front of the car and told the court: "I saw a three-quarter profile of Martin... I was 100 per cent sure it was him."

Nervous and tense, the policeman said he started to retreat but movements in the car made him think he was about to be shot. He said he tried to shout a warning but

it would have been extremely foolish to wait, since the man could have produced a gun and fired. If the same situation happened again, "I am very much afraid I would have had to act in the same way", he said.

Cross-examined, Constable Jardine said it would have been contrary to police training to approach the man in the circumstances. The man could have taken the officer's gun away and Constable Jardine said: "We are not supermen."

Fulfil report, page 3

Kirkpatrick rejects offer of 'consolation prize'

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Administration and to have her continue to play an important role in forming foreign policy.

But *The New York Times* quoted a senior adviser of Mrs Kirkpatrick as saying: "What position could she give her? She is in the Cabinet. She is in the National Security Council. There is no way that she could be guaranteed access."

TUC to tell King it wants to settle political levy issue and improve relations

By David Fellow, Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders will tomorrow meet Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State for Employment, to try to dissuade him from pursuing Mr Norman Tebbit's determined policy of legislation on the issue of payment of the political levy unless there is a voluntary agreement.

The union leaders will tomorrow only outline their objections to the introduction in the Labour Party's income. However, tacit agreement that a deal can be reached with the Government.

An agreement could include provision for the unions to remain their members at regular intervals, say every five years, of their rights to opt out of paying the political levy which goes to the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit had made clear that unless he was satisfied with the strength of the union

those closely involved with last winter's winter strike were not impressed by his interventions in the dispute. He replaces Mr Tebbit at a time when the unions' deep hostility to the minister appeared to be waning.

He will also emphasize at tomorrow's meeting that because of a deadline has been set for just after Christmas for inclusion of new material in the Bill, agreement will have to be reached within the next three months.

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee, led by Mr Len Murray, will be meeting Mr King for the first time although the meeting was due to be the second with Mr Tebbit on employment and related legislation since last month's thaw in relations between ministers and the unions.

Union leaders have an open mind about Mr King. However,

Dyslexia theories dismissed

Dyslexia is a disorder of learning to read, write and spell which affects 4 per cent of the population and is associated with abnormalities in the left hemisphere of the brain.

At the start of Dyslexia Institute Week yesterday Dr Albert Galaburda, assistant professor of neurology at Harvard University Medical School, dismissed previous theories that dyslexia had psychological or educational causes. He said it was related to something going wrong during the formation of the cortex in the foetus.

Dr Galaburda, said it was not known how the brain anomalies in dyslexics arose. His research suggested that dyslexia was associated with left-handedness and with deficiencies in the immune system.

Household theft at record level

Household theft has reached record levels, according to the British Insurance Association, which collects its information from leading insurance companies. In the first six months of this year insurance claims for household theft were up by one third to more than £100m, compared with last year.

Mr John Simpson, chairman of the BIA's crime prevention panel, said that no one in the insurance industry would be surprised if claims for the year reached £300m. Claims for the first six months exceeded those for the whole of 1980.

Miners clash

Pickets clashed with miners reporting for work at several pitheads in Scotland yesterday during a one-day strike over the future of Monktonhall colliery, near Edinburgh.

Dearer cigarettes
Gallaher is to increase the price of most of its cigarettes by 2p for 20 next week. Imperial Tobacco has already announced similar increases.

Correction

Mrs Victoria Gillick's petition supporting the campaign to prevent doctors being allowed to give contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental knowledge will be presented to the Commons by MPs on three Fridays, starting on October 28, not November 28, as reported last Friday.

State firms must pay way, Tebbit says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the state industries are privatized the better.

Mr Tebbit's new department has a smaller budget, £1.813m in 1982-83, than the £2.520m allocated to the Department of Employment last year, but it is one of the largest in terms of influence. With its six ministers, it is at the forefront in putting into practice the Government's economic policies.

The two posts were similar, Mr Tebbit said. "They are both about getting British industry and the economy moving faster.

At Employment I was engaged in removing some of the road blocks and now I will be removing some of the road blocks on the other side, particularly in the nationalized industries.

One of Mr Tebbit's first and most important tasks will be to put industry's case on the review of regional policy.

Leading article, page 13

Parkinson 'a victim of Tory hypocrisy'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party broke its silence on the Parkinson affair yesterday when Mr Jack Straw said that it was not the British press which had brought the former minister down but the Victorian "hypocrisy" of the Conservative Party.

Mr Straw, an opposition front bench Treasury spokesman, took Mr Norman Tebbit's relevance on Sunday to "puzzles" who brought down Mr Parkinson as an attack on the press, and said this must get the century's prize for hypocrisy.

Speaking to Leicester University Labour Club, Mr Straw went on: "When it has suited Mr Tebbit he has been delighted to get into the gutter with the

Five share chess lead

From Harry Golombek, St Peter Port

Much lively and entertaining chess was played in round two of the Lloyd's Bank international festival of chess in Guernsey yesterday. With a number of games still unfinished, five players, W. L. Carr, W. G. Clark, and A. Martin (England), J. Anderson (Denmark) and K. de Kruif (Netherlands), were leading with two and a half points, though Jim Plaskett should also obtain two points and join them in the lead.

Caledonian Girls to Hong Kong: Daily from Oct 29th.

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Warning of strikes as talks fail

Union 'throttling' Mercury at birth'

By Our Labour Correspondent

The union representing telephone engineers was trying to "throttle at birth" the private enterprise Mercury telecommunications company set up to compete with British Telecom.

Local authority negotiators said that members of the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) were already walking out of homes for children, the elderly and the handicapped as part of their "day of action" yesterday.

The workers are seeking a cut in hours from 39 to 35 a week. They are also demanding premium payments for shift work and irregular hours and better pay for working week ends and public holidays.

But a joint report prepared by the union and the employers did not justify the claim, Nalgo was told.

The demand would add about 50 per cent to local authorities' residential workers wage bill.

The employers said they would consult local councils on how the work of Nalgo members had changed and if there was any scope for acceding to their demands, but the union would not be consulted if it continued to take industrial action.

Any industrial action taken by Nalgo branches will have to receive head office approval, but a "shopping list" of disruption has been drawn up. That includes selective strikes.

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Mr Straw, an opposition front bench Treasury spokesman, took Mr Norman Tebbit

Detective cleared of attempted murder in Waldorf shooting

A detective was cleared of attempting to murder Mr Stephen Waldorf, on the direction of Mr Justice Croome-Johnson at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The judge told the jury: "There is no evidence which should go before you, or indeed before anybody, that Peter Finch attempted to murder Mr Waldorf."

Det Constable Finch, aged 38, of Malvern Way, Chelmsford, Hertfordshire, had denied attempting to murder Mr Waldorf, whom he shot in Pembroke Road, Earls Court, London, on January 14.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, had told the court that Mr Waldorf was shot when he was mistaken for David Martin, who was last week jailed for 25 years for offences including shooting a policeman.

The judge also told the jury yesterday that one of the remaining two charges against Constable Finch had been amended from "causing grievous bodily harm with intent" to "wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm".

Constable Finch also faces a second charge of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. He denies both.

Det Constable Ian Jardine, aged 38, of Dawlish Drive, Pinner, north-west London, remains accused of attempted murder and wounding Mr Waldorf with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He denies both charges.

After the judge's ruling, Constable Finch went into the witness box and told the court of the shooting.

He had joined the team hunting David Martin in August last year and was with other officers staking out Martin's flat in Crawford Place, Marylebone, on September 15, 1982. His statement about what happened that night was read to him by his counsel, Mr Michael Corkery, QC.

In it, Constable Finch described how he first believed Martin was a woman. But when he approached him he saw it was Martin and that he had a black automatic in his hand. He had drawn his police pistol and struggled to disarm Martin.

Constable Finch said he wrestled the gun from Martin. As it fell to the floor, Martin produced a second silver pistol and Constable Finch thought someone was going to get shot.

After Martin was shot in the neck by another officer, Constable Finch fell on top of him. Martin was still struggling. He had his Martin across the face twice with his gun, because he

saw him reaching for the silver pistol again.

When Martin escaped from Marlborough Street Court on Christmas Eve, Constable Finch was assigned to the team hunting him.

On the day of the shooting, he followed Miss Susan Stephens to the car hire firm where the yellow Mini in which Mr Waldorf was shot was collected. While following the car, a description of a passenger in the Mini from the surveillance radio was broadcast, which suggested he might be Martin.

Constable Finch was sent to see if he could identify him. He said: "I knew if it was Martin in that car he would not hesitate to shoot me. I had to be prepared." He felt he should draw his weapon.

As he approached the Mini, he saw Mr Waldorf's large nose, hair and high cheekbones. "One hundred per cent, I was sure it was him. Absolutely positive." "I was nervous. I was tense. My intention was to get away as soon as I could and tell the other officers I started to back off. I was going away."

"When I backed towards the rear nearside of the Mini, I saw that the driver turned his head round to the left and looked at me."

"He then said something to the front passenger, who turned round and reached towards the rear seat."

"I thought he was going for a gun. I feared for my life. I thought I was going to be shot. He called out, but not very loudly."

"He raised his gun and fired two 'pained' shots. "These went into the tire. It was because I was nervous that they did so. It was bad shooting."

Constable Finch said he then moved forward towards the passenger door. He fired two more shots at the shoulder area of the man, who was moving about a great deal.

He walked round the car and saw the man he thought was Martin was coming out of the Mini. His head and most of his body were on the road and his legs and feet in the car.

Constable Finch said he still considered he was vulnerable. "From my experience, Martin, even though he has been shot, is still a very dangerous man. I hit him on his head with my revolver at least three times."

Mr Waldorf was then handcuffed and it was then that Constable Finch saw his face. "It was not Martin."

Asked by the Attorney General why he had tried to arrest Martin, against instructions, Constable Finch said: "I thought I was not in a position to get away. It was impossible. Martin was the sort of person to get out and follow and shoot you. I thought he was going for a gun and that he was going to shoot me and I would be dead."

Det Constable Jardine told the jury he had been in the Metropolitan Police for almost 18 years and was a marksman. He has been issued with a .38 revolver on the day of the shooting and had been following the Mini.

Finch came trotting by, as he drew near the Mini he angled more towards it. The next thing he saw was Constable Finch crouching by the car with a pistol pointed at it. "I immediately heard what I took to be shots being fired. I went running down to the car."

"I went to the outside and a man I now know to be Waldorf was lying half outside the car."

"He was moving about moaning. I noticed his hands immediately because they were making groping movements down his body. The man had to have a gun in there somewhere."

The case for the defence was concluded and the final speeches will continue today.

(Photograph: Brian Harris.)

Barbican show: Giulio Cingilia, the Italian sculptor, with his Veins of the Earth 1976 at the press view of an exhibition of his work at the Barbican Sculpture Court in London yesterday.

The retrospective by Cingilia, which opens to the public today is the first international exhibition to be staged at the open air Sculpture Court - the roof of the concert hall - which adjoins the art gallery on level 8, at the Barbican Centre.

(Photograph: Brian Harris.)

The animals she wanted to keep alive.

Mrs Meade, aged 63, is alleging that the veterinary surgeons were negligent in allowing an infection of equine

surgeons to spread from their horses to her horse and she is claiming damages of about £100,000.

Since the outbreak nine of her horses have died but

Mrs Meade is claiming only on behalf of three of them.

She will continue her evidence in court today.

On the day a man died at Mrs Merion Meade's Ballinabber Stud, Carlton, Newmarket, Mr Donald Simpson, a vet from Day and Partners, told her to separate from all the others

men were cleared yesterday of planting evidence on a teenage suspect at the end of a seven-day trial at Birmingham Crown Court.

Outside plain clothes police cheered as Sergeant Paul Anderson, aged 30, Police Constable Paul Higgins, aged 25, and Police Constable John Edwards, aged 32, hugged their wives.

The three officers, members of

an experimental unit aimed at combating crime in Sparkhill, Birmingham, had denied at

tempting to pervert the course of justice.

The Crown alleged that they had been involved in an attempt to plant a bunch of keys on Mr James Dowling, aged 19, as they moved in to arrest him.

In his evidence PC Edwards said he called out to Mr Dowling who put his hand in his jacket pocket and then removed it with his fist clenched. He grabbed Mr Dowling's hand and took four keys from his fist.

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Gunshot victims belie Israeli claims after Nabatiya rioting

From Robert Fink, Nabatiya
The Israeli Army say no one was shot in Nabatiya on Sunday, but Ali Hammoura disagrees. He buried his 19-year-old brother Soheil yesterday - the bullet that killed him still lodged in his left shoulder - in an overgrown Shia Muslim cemetery just down the road from the family home.

Ali Hammoura is a doctor and even in the dark, crowded room of mourning relatives he spoke with a kind of clinical precision.

"Soheil came down from Beirut at the weekend to spend Sunday with me in Nabatiya. He is not particularly religious, but he wanted to see the celebration of *Ashoura*. He went down with the crowds and I was working in the hospital when he returned. He just came into the entrance of the hospital and said 'Tim wounded'. Then he stampeded forward on his feet."

The black flags of *Ashoura* - the festival at which Shia Muslims celebrate the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Husain at the battle of Kerbala - still flew limply outside the Husseiniya mosque in the centre of Nabatiya, where violence broke out on Sunday after the Israeli Army had driven a military convoy into

the square at the height of the festival.

Young men sweeping the mosque steps agreed stones had been flung at the convoy, but insisted that people "from outside" had done it. But film of the incident clearly shows the people of Nabatiya and the surrounding countryside, in near-hysteria as thousands of Shia Muslims lashed themselves with chains, hurling stones and pieces of wood at the convoy.

The Israelis say someone threw a hand grenade at them and that their troops fired back, this may be true. But the Israeli Army also says it checked the local hospitals and found no civilians wounded by gunfire; the evidence suggests this is untrue.

Doctors at the Heikmat hospital west of Nabatiya had records of two patients suffering from gunshot wounds, one of whom was sent to Sidon in critical condition with a bullet wound in the stomach. His name was Husain Diaa and we found him yesterday at the Shab hospital in Sidon, lying in great pain in a third floor ward surrounded by relatives. When I asked him, he was just able to move his lips. His sister said the

Shia Muslims celebrate the martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson Husain at the battle of Kerbala - still flew limply outside the Husseiniya mosque in the centre of Nabatiya, where violence broke out on Sunday after the Israeli Army had driven a military convoy into

State radio denies coup in Grenada

From Jeremy Taylor
Port of Spain

There has been no coup in Grenada, no military takeover, not even a power struggle; according to the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada.

The political upheaval in the island over the past few days was simply a move by the central committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement to bring the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, under firm party discipline.

In a lengthy statement broadcast on Sunday night and repeated yesterday at regular intervals, a spokesman for the armed forces explained that Mr Bishop, the 39-year-old London-trained lawyer who has led Grenada's four-and-a-half year old revolution thus far, had demanded sole control, contrary to the agreed principle of collective leadership.

He had become "hostile to criticism" and had allowed "power and authority to go to his head". He had started imagining conspiracies against himself, the broadcast said.

Hoping to capitalize on his personal popularity, he had sought to defy the principle of collective decision-making, and had started a rumour that his deputy, Mr Bernard Coard, and Mrs Phyllis Coard, who is also a government minister, were planning to overthrow him.

Riddle of Jaruzelski and order to shoot workers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Communist leadership has disclosed for the first time how many workers were killed and wounded during the Baltic coast riots of 1970. The admission comes in a special issue of the ideological journal *New Roads* which will appear on newsstands this week, destined to become one of the most unlikely best sellers in the most unlikely best sellers in the Eastern block.

The journal publishes the so-called *Kubik Report* named after a relatively liberal member of the Politburo who supervised an investigation into the sources of the repeated crises in Polish political life. The report is remarkably candid about a number of past events that have traditionally been locked up in the secret annals of the party.

The first and foremost of these is the shooting of workers in December, 1970, after street protests about prices rises. According to the report, 44 people were killed including two policemen and one soldier and 1,164 people were wounded out of whom 600 were policemen or soldiers.

Almost 20 public buildings were set on fire and 220 shops looted, while dozens of tanks, armoured cars and civilian vehicles were set on fire. After the riots - which led to the fall of the party leader Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka - eye witnesses spoke of graves being removed overnight. Death certificates falsified and much else besides

Sikh terrorists strike again

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sikh terrorists struck again the strife-torn Punjab state yesterday killing a police inspector and injuring a constable. Two unexploded grenades were found in a police station yard, apparently thrown over the fence in the night.

Fear of the indiscriminate bombings over the past few days meant smaller crowds celebrating the Dussehra holidays in Delhi and the Punjab towns.

In Ludhiana all the Hindu temples were closed after a hand grenade was thrown into the Mother Durga temple. A procession of protest was dispersed by police using lathis and tear gas, leaving six demonstrators hurt, according to the temple priest.

The police officers were shot after they boarded a bus on the outskirts of Amritsar, the Sikh's holy city. Sub-inspector Amar Singh died, and Head Constable Mahen Singh was

wounded. The two men who shot them ran off with the inspector's revolver. The constable was later said to be out of danger in hospital.

The unexploded grenades, which were lobbed into the garden of Chandigarh police station in the early hours of yesterday, came wrapped in notes which announced that the hit-list of people to be assassinated by the terrorist had been increased. It now included the names of Mr Charan Singh, a former prime minister and leader of the Lok Dal, his partner in the National Democratic Alliance, Mr Atal Behari Vajpeyi, of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Chief Minister of Haryana, Mr Bhajan Lal, and the head of the right-wing RSS Hindu party, Mr Bala Saheb Deora.

The notes also said that Hindus would be killed if the security forces penetrated the Guru Nanak Nivas, the lodging house across a path from the Deora's home.

Zimbabwe's whites vote with their feet

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Zimbabwe's white community, ever sensitive to the tone of current political rhetoric, has been left feeling more than usually vulnerable by recent Government threats to confiscate land from farmers and references to "British settlers".

Even before the latest round of white migration had been showing a sharp upturn, possibly because of belt-tightening which is souring the good life for many, the continuing repercussions of the Air Force mutiny - bitterness among whites at a perceived injustice and strain in relations with Western nations which has given rise to the Government's outbursts - have made matters worse.

The most recent statistics show that 1,960 people, the vast majority of whom will have been white, left Zimbabwe in July. That was the highest monthly figure for almost two years and as a percentage of a constantly diminishing white population quite dramatically high.

From a figure of about 223,000 at independence, the white population has dropped to an estimate of between

Pretoria wields bludgeon on ANC

From Michael Hornby
Johannesburg

The South African attack early yesterday morning on what is claimed here to have been a "planning office" of the underground African National Congress (ANC) in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, is further evidence of Pretoria's determination to bludgeon its black neighbours into curbing the activity of the ANC on their territories.

In a recent newspaper interview Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, declared that the ANC "must get out of (neighboring states). There is no compromise on this one. None whatsoever. Just as there is no compromise on Cuban withdrawal from Angola". (A Cuban withdrawal is Pretoria's stated condition for granting independence to Namibia.)

Over the past year the ferocity and frequency of South African attacks on black states alleged to be sheltering ANC guerrillas have increased as dramatically as the restraining influence of adverse world opinion has diminished. A new strategy is also emerging of launching attacks as calculated reprisals against specific acts of guerrilla warfare in South Africa.

Although described by General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, as "preemptive", yesterday's raid was also deliberately linked by the general to the sabotage attack by the ANC on the central Transvaal spa town of Warmbaths on October 10. He claimed that such sabotage was planned from offices like the one in Maputo.

The eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth motive was even more explicit in the attack by South African Impala jets on alleged ANC targets in the Matola suburb of Maputo on May 23, just three days after the ANC had claimed responsibility for the car bomb explosion in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200 others, including both civilians and military personnel.

No one was hurt in the Warmbaths explosion, which destroyed several petrol storage tanks, but the South Africans claimed that limpet bombs attached to the door of the town hall, which were discovered, removed and detonated harmlessly, had been timed to go off when civil defence personnel and police would have been gathering there in response to the earlier explosion.

The decision to shoot was issued shortly after this session. General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, then as now Minister of Defence, took part, in the meeting and according to the first draft "no one objected to the proposal". General Jaruzelski's supporters have always argued that the general opposed the decision to shoot at workers.

The published version of events excludes this account and indeed gives no itemized blow-by-blow account. But it is nonetheless frank about the shortcomings of the party and other institutions and represents them as a contributory cause to the various crises.



Paris welcome: President Mitterrand yesterday greeting President Machel

Machel denounced Maputo raid

Paris - President Machel

of Mozambique yesterday condemned the South African raid on ANC installations in Maputo as an act of terrorism, adding here that he had asked France for military aid for his country's defence. France also condemned the raid

It is the first time that Mr Machel has visited France since Mozambique acquired its independence from Portugal in 1975. Speaking

Commenting on that, however, M. Michel Vanzelle, the Elysée Palace spokesman, simply said that "any request that is made will be studied by France with the greatest attention and goodwill".

Mozambique's three priorities

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The latest South African raid on Maputo seems unlikely to upset the plans of President Machel of Mozambique, who is due to set foot in Britain for the first time tomorrow in search of money, manpower and a new image.

He needs private investment to develop his country's resources in the face of endemic Third World ailments like balance of payments problems and a crippling foreign debt.

He needs skilled manpower to teach his own workforce, whose technical education was woefully neglected before independence from Portugal eight years ago.

Moreover, he is curiously a fan of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whose determination over Zimbabwe's independence won considerable respect in Maputo.

There will be discussions with British businessmen whom he hopes to interest in his country, and with charities like Oxfam about the serious drought which has devastated Mozambique's agriculture - especially in the south, whose four million population are showing signs of famine-related diseases.

He was well received in Lisbon on his six-nation tour.

But he is hoping for even more from Britain, whose government might have reason to be grateful for his mediation during the 1979 Lancaster House talks on Zimbabwe.

Collectivization policies for the peasant farms are said to have proved no more successful in Mozambique than they have been in the Soviet Union, while

attempts to transplant people from overcrowded urban slums back to their rural homes could hardly have come at a worse time.

Guerrillas kill two Peru police

Lima (Reuter) - Maoist guerrillas blew up a bridge in the Peruvian highlands and killed two policemen in a wave of attacks over 24 hours, the Civil Guard said.

The two policemen died when guerrillas dynamited the Atocomay bridge on the road linking the department capitals of Ayacucho and Huancavelica.

Lima, the capital, was partially blacked out after three electricity pylons were blown up. Guerrillas also bombed a police station, injuring two policemen.

The attacks appeared to be coordinated with raids in Ayacucho and Huancavelica, where guerrillas of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement have been most active.

Señor Luis Pércovich, the Interior Minister, said that security forces had seized very important guerrilla leaders. He did not identify them, but said they were giving information needed to capture other guerrillas.

Life for hijack

Peking (Reuter) - A youth who was an accomplice in the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to South Korea last May was given a suspended death sentence by a court in Shui Yang and two others who hid guns were jailed for life. The six hijackers were jailed for between four and six years by South Korea in August.

High catch

Marseilles (AFP) - Five Sri Lankan immigrants who tried to walk over the Alps into France were arrested at an altitude of 8,100ft by Customs police. Newly-fallen snow had stopped their progress by car through the normally unguarded Col Agnel Pass.

Smugglers held

Peking (Reuter) - Two Hongkong men have been arrested in Canton for smuggling out huge amounts of priceless Chinese antiques, the Guangming daily reported. Police seized more than £2m worth of British aid since 1976.

They will be discussions with British businessmen whom he hopes to interest in his country, and with charities like Oxfam about the serious drought which has devastated Mozambique's agriculture - especially in the south, whose four million population are showing signs of famine-related diseases.

80 drown

Lagos (Reuter) - About 80 people were feared drowned after a collision at night between two passenger boats on a lagoon 75 miles east of Lagos. Another 30 were missing.

Wind up

Brunnbuttel (Reuter) - The world's largest wind power plant, 450 ft high and with sails 300 ft long, started operating here on the North German coast near the mouth of the Elbe. It will provide power for 250 families.

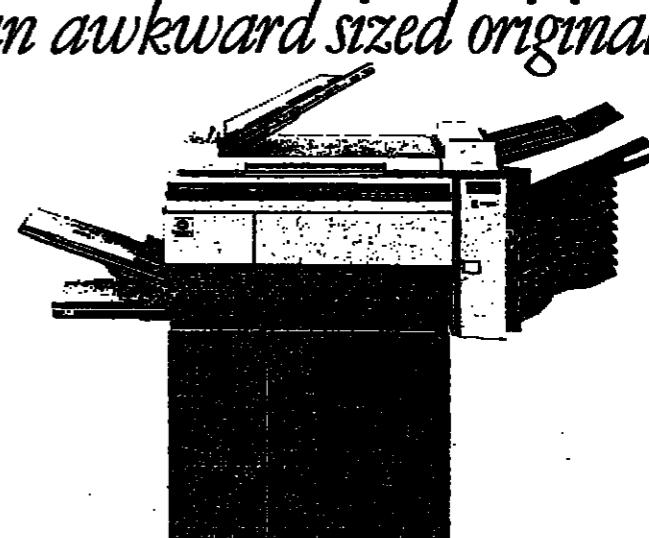
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T/18/10

Germans anxious to keep talks with Russia open despite Vienna deadlock

Did Geneva collapse in Vienna? Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he did not now see much chance of an arms agreement at Geneva, and commentators see the failure of 11 hours of talks in Vienna between Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, to alter the chances for agreement in Geneva even slightly.

Indeed Dr Kohl said on television that the present international situation was like that of 1938. He recalled that Britain and France gave way to Hitler by signing the Munich agreement.

If the West did not tell the Soviet Union plainly today that it would not accept Moscow's continuous, unilateral build-up of arms, then the Russians would not understand that the West was prepared to support peace and freedom with utmost determination.

However, Bonn is still insisting that the Vienna meeting at the weekend kept open an essential East-West dialogue, and may yet have persuaded the Russians not to break off negotiations after the November 21 deadline.

Princess not a libber

Sydney (Reuter) — Princess Anne told listeners to a radio phone-in programme in Australia yesterday that members of the women's liberation movement were their own worst enemies. She said she was "not a great women's libber".

Women were "more likely to improve things by quiet endeavour than by stridency".

The Princess, aged 33, is in Australia for a private visit with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

She appeared on a television chat show last week, telling viewers she would have liked to have been a truck driver if she had been born a commoner.

She said yesterday she did not always do what people expect a princess to do. "I don't like performing for anybody. We (the royal family) are meant to be different, but we are not."

From Michael Binyon, Bonn
Herr Genscher said yesterday that West Germany wanted the Soviet-American negotiations to continue even if no result was reached, and good political and economic relations between East and West were important. These had been helped by the meeting.

The Germans, however, have been taken aback by the force with which Mr Gromyko rejected the latest Western proposals. Herr Genscher, meeting him for the fourth time this year, sharply rebutted his attacks on the American offer, saying it had been formulated jointly with West Germany, and any criticism was also, therefore, an attack on Bonn.

Herr Genscher reminded Mr Gromyko that Bonn had renounced by treaty its own nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and was therefore entitled to claim American nuclear protection when threatened by Soviet missiles.

His country was a friend and ally of the United States; the Government was committed to the Nato decision and had a parliamentary majority. The Russians were deluding themselves if they counted on the peace movement to halt deployment.

To Soviet insistence that

talks could not continue if deployment went ahead, Herr Genscher said that the West had been negotiating since 1979 while the Russians had steadily built up their SS20 arsenal, now numbering 369 missiles.

The argument between the two longest-serving foreign ministers in East and West was described as tough, frank and businesslike.

But for both it was also an exercise in "damage limitation". Herr Genscher insisted that East-West relations could not be reduced to the level of the Geneva arms talks. Mr Gromyko agreed vigorously that general political relations could still be improved, and economic links were still vital.

No one here is surprised by the failure to alter the Soviet view at Geneva. The Russians have no interest in undercutting the powerful West German peace movement. Indeed, they gave Herr Genscher clear indications that the Soviet Union would take immediate military counter-measures if deployment went ahead.

It was probably to discuss this that Mr Gromyko yesterday flew on to East Berlin, where he held talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Truck driver 'smiled' after motel death ride

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

The skill with which the driver of a lorry crashed through the bar of the Inland Motel at the foot of Ayers Rock, killing five people, had shown his "murderous intent", the Alice Springs magistrates' court was told yesterday.

Douglas John Edwin Crabbie, aged 36, was charged with the murder of five people on August 18; 20 other people were injured when the "road train" (lorry and trailers) ploughed into the bar.

Mr John McMaster, the Crown prosecutor, said that Mr Crabbie was a very experienced driver and his skill in manoeuvring his "road train" into the bar demonstrated murderous intent. The prosecution alleges that no brakes were applied as the lorry made a left-hand turn and crashed through the double doors of the Inland Motel.

"It came to rest against a wall near a take-away food bar and its progress was only halted by a trailer which jammed on the roof of the bar," Mr McMaster said. "The bar was still illuminated and two witnesses identified Crabbie as the man who got out of the truck.

"One man, pinned by the debris beneath the driver's side wheel, was calling for help. There will be evidence that he saw Crabbie get out of the cabin, smile and run off."

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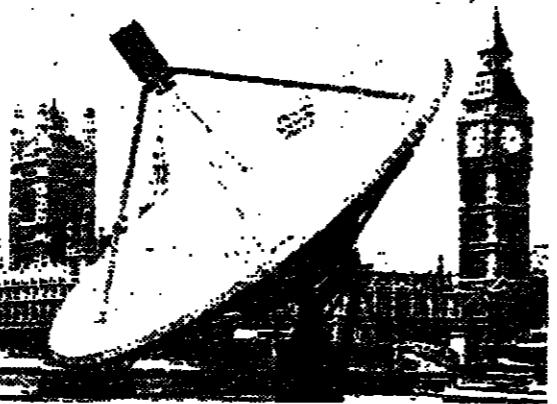
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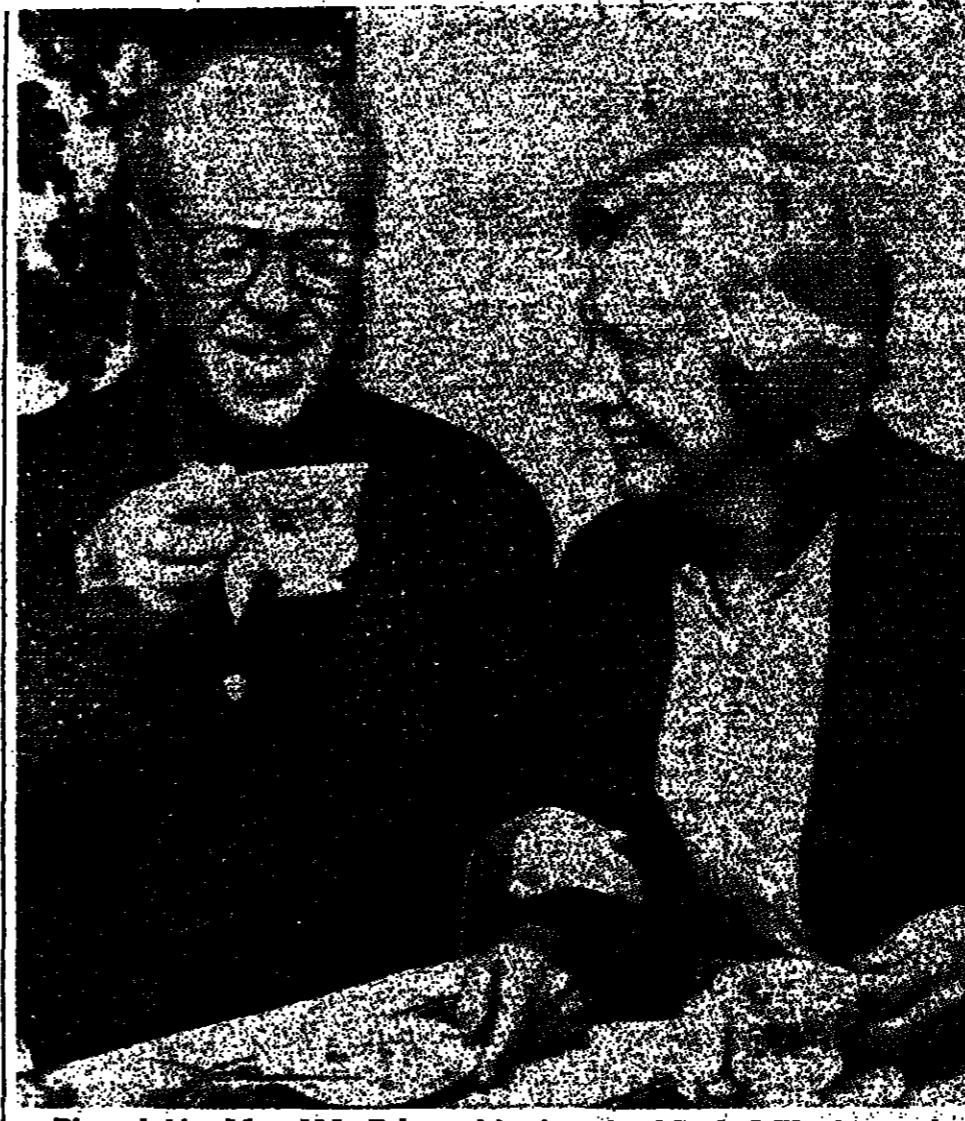
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Women stage missile protest

From Our Own Correspondent



Rise and shine: Mr and Mrs Debreu celebrating at breakfast in California yesterday.

Nobel for US economist

Stockholm (Reuter, AP) — The French-born American Mathematician Mr Gerard Debreu, described by scholars as a "neutral theoretician", won the 1983 Nobel Prize for economics yesterday. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said, it awarded him the \$128,000 prize for "having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium".

As a holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, his presence is of enormous significance, and as a former Chancellor it will make it almost impossible for the Government to depict the demonstrators as being mainly Communist inspired and influenced.

Strong support was given to the opponents of deployment yesterday by Mr Robert McNamara, the influential former American Secretary of Defence, who expressed doubts about the military usefulness of the new Nato missiles.

He said in an interview with *Der Spiegel* that it was a fair question whether the missiles would provide additional security. "In my perception, none at all. The weapons will increase neither the security of Western Europe nor that of Nato. I see no military necessity for their deployment."

The organizers voted, after long debate over the weekend, to invite Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, to address the final rally in Bonn on Saturday, at which some 300,000 people are expected. It is almost certain that he will accept.

As a holder of the Nobel

"I like to think that what I am doing is scientific and try to avoid political overtones."

Some university professors interpreted the award to Mr Debreu as a move back to honouring pure scientific work. The academy has recently chosen macro-economists with links to politicians.

His model of the market economy was set out in his main book, *Theory of Value*, published in the 1950s, which scholars described as a remarkable text of only 80 pages.

Some scholars, however, expressed surprise at the award, saying that more important work in the same field was achieved by the 1972 winners Mr John Hicks of Britain and Mr Kenneth Arrow of the United States.

From his Oakland, California, home yesterday the 62-year-old scientist said he had no official word from Stockholm but had received many congratulations on a prize which I hope I have won. I am very, very pleased.

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Iran needs to keep open Strait of Hormuz to pay for its war effort

Bandar Abbas, Iran (Reuters) - The scene at this Iranian port underlines why Iran is threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz only as a last resort in its three-year-old war with Iraq.

More than 70 cargo ships are strung out in a queue waiting to enter the port, just inside the Strait as the entrance to the Gulf, and unload military supplies, food and construction materials vital to Iran's war effort and economy.

Beyond the last ship, invisible in the heat haze, tankers are steaming south carrying the oil exports which are Iran's only means of earning money to continue the war.

If the Strait of Hormuz was closed, a sixth of the Western world's oil imports would be cut off, but so would Iran's own lifeline to the outside world. Iranian statements emphasize that the Strait will be closed only if Iraqi attacks have already stopped Iran's oil exports and left it with nothing to lose.

The Persian Gulf is secure as long as Iran has normal activities of the export of oil through this waterway," the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared at a prayers meeting in Tehran. But if any power tried to stop Iran exporting its oil, "then the Persian Gulf has no importance to us" and the Strait would be blocked.



Marcos to change voting rules

From Keith Dalton Manila

The ruling party in the Philippines, the New Society Movement, has approved changes to the electoral code which, President Marcos said yesterday, would give the opposition "a sporting chance" in next May's parliamentary elections.

Apparently aimed at appealing to the increasingly vocal opposition, the changes were approved during a three-hour party caucus, and will be presented to the government-dominated National Assembly today, when it meets in a special session as a constituent body to draft the code amendments.

The most significant change is the reintroduction of provincial elections. Under the Marcos Government regional polls have been held which, because they cover large and diverse provinces, have generally favoured the ruling party's unrivalled political machine.

Block voting has also been abolished. In past elections this enabled government voters simply to write the ruling party's initials on the ballot paper, while a vote for the opposition required the voter to list every candidate's name.

Full polling rights will be given to political coalitions, and representation will be allowed on citizens' electoral committees to oversee polling.

"We want to give as many concessions as possible to the opposition, to give them all the chances in the election", Mr Marcos said.

The amended electoral code, which is sure to be passed by the National Assembly, will be submitted to a plebiscite, probably in December.

The problems confronting the Philippines today do not compare to the "dangers and sacrifices" which were part of everyday life before the imposition of martial law 11 years ago, Mr Marcos told a party caucus meeting.

During the meeting Mr Marcos renewed his invitation to the opposition to nominate two members to the commission on elections which will organize and conduct the May elections.

Opposition leader Mr Salvador Laurel said this offer was illegal and violated the constitution, which stated that the commission should be independent.

He called Mr Marcos to "take a vacation or sick leave", and hand over to a caretaker government to restore democracy.

Mr Laurel who is president of a 12-party opposition alliance, said he rejected any dialogue with Mr Marcos that would perpetuate his one-man dictatorship, and said a caretaker government may be the last chance to avoid bloodshed. "If he refuses he will just go down fighting with his boots on."

Philippines: Karl Gaspar

By Caroline Moorehead
Mr Karl Gaspar, aged 35, a lay church worker and executive secretary of the Resources Development Foundation, is being held under president decree in Davao City Jail. He is accused of "conspiracy to commit rebellion" and of the illegal possession of firearms and subversive documents.

He is reported in good health, although weakened by hunger strikes in protest against the torture and killing of fellow prisoners.

Mr Gaspar studied economics at the Ateneo de Davao university before taking up teaching and becoming involved in programmes of church and social development. On March 26 this year, soon after being appointed secretary of the KDF, he "disappeared".

Some days later, friends learned that he was in detention in the barracks of the Davao City headquarters of the Philippines Constabulary and that he was being held under presidential decree, the notorious Presidential Commitment Order or PCO which allows the President to hold suspects indefinitely and without trial.

Widespread protest against the decree has since resulted in it being replaced by a Preventive Detention Action (PDA), now generally agreed to be little different from its predecessor.

At an initial hearing of Gaspar's case witnesses said that there had been no warrant for his arrest, and no charges filed against him with any court or government agency. Incriminating documents and firearms produced by the prosecution were revealed to have been taken not from Mr Gaspar's home but supposedly from his office, some time later.



Mr Gaspar: Weakened by hunger strikes

Australia omits God and Queen from oath

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

There will be no reference to the Queen or God in the proposed new Oath of Allegiance to be taken by people wishing to take out Australian citizenship.

The new oath was among a number of changes to the Citizenship Act announced at the weekend by Mr Stewart West, the Immigration Minister.

Speaking on television in Canberra, Mr West said that many non-English-speaking immigrants who had become

permanent residents objected to swearing allegiance to the Queen.

"People no longer want to be referred as British subjects", Mr West said. "They know that the most important thing is really Australian nationalism, and the allies that we have around the world, and we are no longer just a colony of the British Crown."

The announcement brought a quick response from Mr Michael Hodgetman, the shadow Immigration Minister, who said it was a first step towards a socialist republic.

Mandarins with their hands in the till

CHINA Part 2: Corruption

Last week the Chinese Communist Party announced a widespread purge of its ranks. Among the victims will be corrupt and irresponsible officials. David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, in this second and concluding article on crime and corruption in China, reports on the illicit activities of these officials.

If Iran did decide to block the Strait of Hormuz, it would involve its Navy in its first large-scale operations of the war. On paper, the Iranian Navy is the most powerful in the region, with 12 capital warships, but little is known about how it has fared since the 1979 Islamic revolution overthrew the Shah and led to widespread purges in the armed forces.

Concrete shells of unfinished apartment blocks line the coast between the town of Bandar Abbas and the naval base.

The Iranian Army and Air Force have both proved during the war that purges and restrictions on the supply of spare parts from Western arms manufacturers have merely reduced, not eliminated, their fighting strength.

Looking in from outside, there was little to see at the naval base. The only Navy vessel in sight was a white passenger liner which local sources said was being used to house several hundred sailors until apartment blocks on shore could be finished.

Nowadays, it may be necessary to bribe an official to find accommodation, get promotion or send one's children to university. This kind of corruption - called "going through the back door" - is routine.

The bribes usually take the form of gifts, especially imported cassette recorders, colour television sets and watches. The better brands of Chinese cigarettes and liquor are also popular.

Another form of corruption is string-pulling through relatives or so-called contact-families - with whom one is allied by marriage or common interest.

One favour will be repaid with another. This practice is hard for the authorities to prevent.



Old habits die hard: Black market cigarettes on sale in Wuhan at inflated prices

What really angers the leadership is malfeasance and embezzlement at people's places of work. The bureaucracy is

Mass execution

Another mass execution of criminals has been carried out in Peking, according to informed sources. Some 40 or 50 people were shot last Saturday for crimes of violence or malfeasance on a large scale.

so complex and unwieldy that a clever operator can steal tens of thousands of pounds of public funds.

One of the commonest

malpractices is the theft of materials from public sites to be used to build houses for officials and their families on land expropriated from rural communes.

The head of a county finance office in the southern province of Guangdong, for instance, had an 18-room house built for himself and his three sons - an unheard-of luxury. He got the construction materials at a discount from a local building firm by promising to pass on other, more lucrative, contracts through his influence. He was exposed and sentenced.

In the same province's capital of Canton, a vice-chairman of the city economic

committee persuaded communes to deliver a large number of bonsai miniature trees and landscapes to him, then sold them for export and pocketed the money.

In China's most populous province of Sichuan, with a population of more than 80 million, 18,400 cases of economic crime were investigated, and 120 high-ranking officials were implicated in 1982.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, is believed to be particularly anxious to suppress corruption because his political rivals and critics have blamed his relatively liberal economic and cultural policies.

Concluded

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SPECTRUM

Merry Christmas, Dr Hardie

In addition to its account of suffering and death at the hands of the Japanese, the secret diary of Dr Robert Hardie — kept on stolen scraps of paper and carefully hidden from his captors — depicts many other aspects of life among the Allied prisoners of war working on the Burma-Siam railway between 1942 and 1945.

Dr Hardie, a medical officer with the Malayan Volunteer Field Ambulance who found himself in Japanese hands after the fall of Singapore, showed an interest in the flora and fauna along the banks of the River Kwai, reflected not only in his writings but also in the watercolours and pencil sketches which are contained in the diary, published this week.

Nor were his moral judgments bound by the wartime battle lines. He was as capable of appreciating the occasional kindness shown by a Japanese guard as he was of criticizing those among his fellow officers who, he felt, did not act in the best interests of their comrades.

In this second of three extracts from the diary, he records, along with the ever-present misery and brutality, some of the lighter moments of his time in the camps at Takanun and Chungkai.

DECEMBER 21, 1943

The night before last, shortly after 11.30pm, a big aeroplane was heard going south-east overhead. Another and another followed at intervals. Between 3 and 5am they passed overhead again, going back. It was a cheering sound.

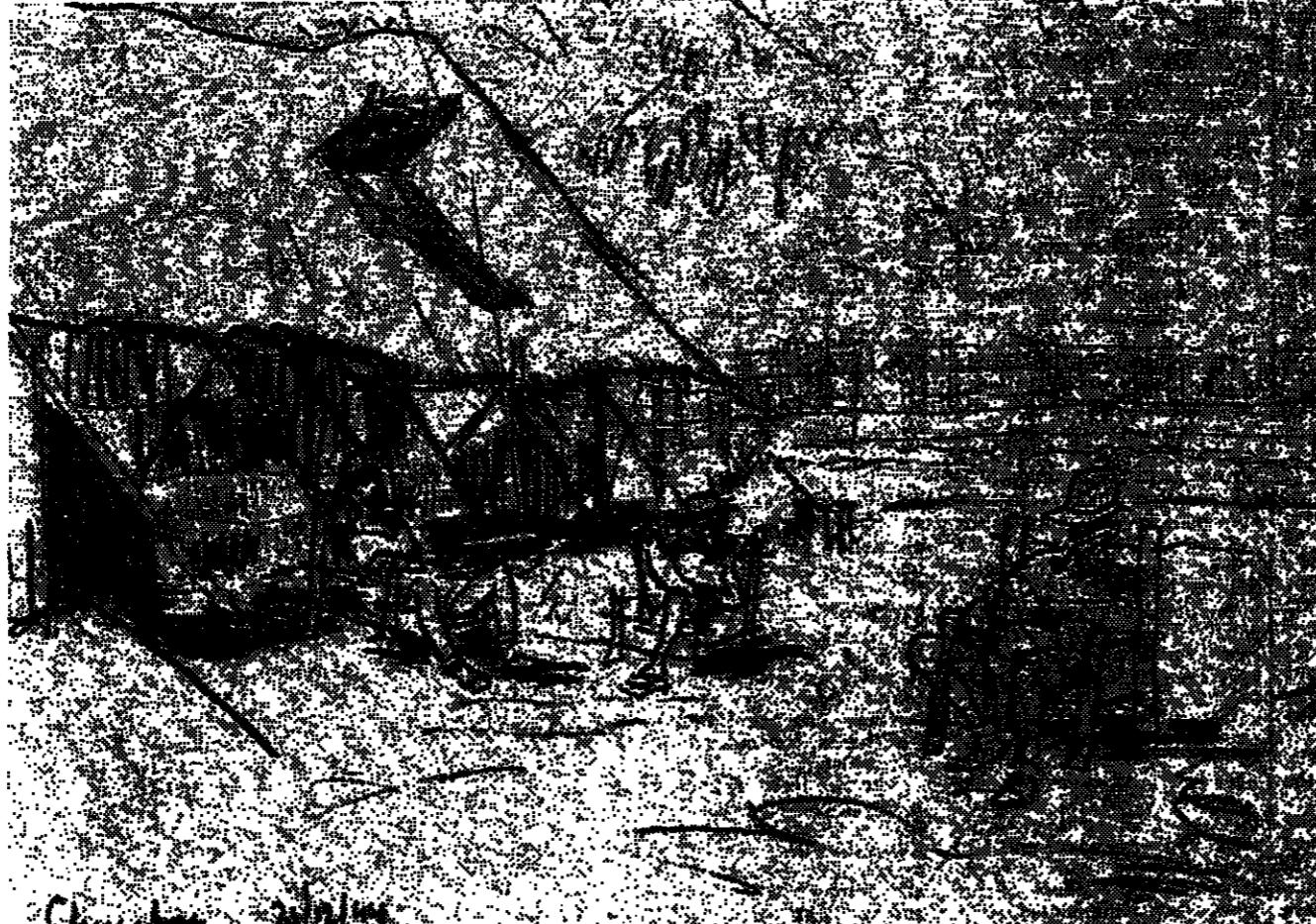
DECEMBER 24, 1943

Work in this camp has been fairly light recently, and Japanese pressure has been relaxed. We are to have a whole holiday tomorrow (Christmas Day) and all sorts of preparations are in progress. There is to be a football match between officers and men, a "race meeting" on some rough sand and gravel on the river bank, and in the evening a pantomime on an improvised stage facing a high gravel-and-earth bank. Various strange beers have been brewed, and great efforts in the cooking line are rumoured.

DECEMBER 26, 1943

Yesterday, Christmas Day, was a very remarkable and enjoyable occasion. A great *tour de force* by the cooks, who had been saving things up over a long period, produced a wonderful series of meals in the hospital.

Abridged from The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr Robert Hardie, published on October 25 by Imperial War Museum Publications, price £9.95.



Robert Hardie's sketch of the hospital camp at Chungkai, 1944

Breakfast, at nine, was rice porridge with lactogen milk; followed by a fried egg, some thick fried pork and fried sweet potatoes; also a tapioca flour roll with a piece of margarine and a good dollop of lime marmalade.

Lunch in the middle of the day was two fish rissoles, following a plate of beef-and-meat soup, two slices of cold beef, some vegetable marrow and some pickles of cucumber and Chinese radish. To wind up, a cup of tea with milk.

Dinner was a veg-and-meat soup; roast beef with fried sweet potatoes and pumpkin; for pudding, a baked ginger pudding and a sauce made with lime; savoury, a sardine on a fried rice biscuit. Dessert, fresh sections of the citrus pomelo; finally coffee with milk.

This sounds as if we were living on the fat of the land. It is true our rations are much better than they were, and we get a certain amount of fresh vegetable. But actually the elaborate menu given above is based on quite a few extras — the Japs allowed us to kill specially for this occasion one pig and one of the cattle.

The men won the football match 5-2. The horse race, with bookies, was passably amusing. The pantomime *The Babes in Thailand* was a remarkable performance. Singing continued far into the night and for a wonder did not lead to any trouble with the Nip guards. One must admit that the Nips is a British subject from Singapore. One

allowed a considerable degree of latitude.

Altogether it was a quite remarkably fine celebration for a remote jungle camp miles from anywhere.

DECEMBER 31, 1943

This is the last day of 1943, a year to be said goodbye to without regret, holding as it did nothing beyond captivity and depression, weary waiting, and above all the sight of immeasurable human misery, suffering and death.

JANUARY 7, 1944

A Chinese labourer, with a huge deep sloughing ulcer on his leg, so bad that he cannot walk at all, is making his way to the coolie hospital camp a couple of kilometres down the line. He gets along seated, lifting himself along by his arms — slow progress. The antimalarial party has been taking him food from time to time. Colonel Williamson, our Indian Army camp commandant, has been asked to put a request forward to the Nips that we be allowed to send a party of officers with a stretcher to carry him down — there is a permanent Jap sentry on a bridge a little below this camp, past whom it is impossible to go without authority — but he has refused even to approach the Nips on the subject. The Chinese is a British subject from Singapore. One

can't but feel that if it had been a horse or a dog that was in question, he would have been more inclined to approach the Japs. At worst they can only say no.

FEBRUARY 24, 1944

Colonel Hardin has made a remarkably fine collection of orchids, mostly Dendrobium. He has a very striking one in flower at present — I walked down to his camp yesterday — oyster, veined with pink, with two very deep crimson patches on the outer lips of the under-most petal.

MARCH 19, 1944

About three weeks since my last entry. And now I am right down at Chungkai again, which I left over a year ago. Our evacuation of Takanun took place quite suddenly; at very short notice we were bundled into trains and came down here.

The camp is now enormous, with a very large hospital area. There is a very good canteen, run largely by volunteers. They produce very good extra dishes, stews, omelettes, soups, cakes, toffee-fudge (coconut, peanut and ginger), cigarettes, samosas, coffee. One has money one can live very well. There is quite pleasant, if not very hygienic, bathing in the river. Existence is altogether more peaceful and pleasant than in the wilds at Takanun: my sleeping quarters in a big hut with the rest of our up-country party are, however, crowded and infested with bugs.

APRIL 2, 1944

There is a small bamboo and matting stage in the corner of this camp, where they have shows from time to time and concerts (there are a number of musical instruments — Red Cross, from Bangkok — in the camp). Yesterday there was an excellent performance of Somerset Maugham's *The Circle*.

MAY 21, 1944

Leo Britt's musical *Wonder Bar* was given last night (when I saw it) and the night before. It was astonishingly good in its way — amazing costumes made out of old mosquito netting, a few pieces of cloth and some dyes. The setting was also remarkably realistic. One could hardly believe it was made out of bamboo, a few pieces of wood and bamboo matting, with some whitewash paint and local coloured earths.

MAY 28, 1944

Dudley Goula's stage show, to which he gave the purely nonsense-name of *Thai Diddle-Diddle*, has been banned by the Nips. They have given no reason for this. There was nothing in it about the war, or about the Thais. My theory is that the Japanese interpreter looked up the word "diddle" in a dictionary, and finding that it meant "deceive" or "cheat", suspected some subtle criticism of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is astonishing how tortuous the Japanese are in some ways, and how unbelievably gullible in others.

DECEMBER 18, 1944

There has evidently been a bit of bombing up the line. People who have come over from Tamarkan report that about 40 wounded men came down there the other day from Brangkasi and Wang Yai. Many were stretcher cases. They took eight days to cover 150 kilometres. They spent most of the time on sidings, the Japs evidently making little attempt to pass them down quickly. At Kinsayok the guards have become very violent since the bombing began. Men in the second and third day of malaria have been compelled to work. A lot of them are collapsing and some parties of completely exhausted wrecks are coming down to Tamarkan from there.

One is reported to have in large letters a final exhortation: "Hold on! We are coming." This will be with hope.

OCTOBER 31, 1944

Here are four Japanese propaganda stories which have appeared in either the *Nippon Times* (a paper published in Japan, in English) or the local Siamese papers:

An account is given of how one of the Japanese "War Eagles" (fighter pilots) finding himself out of ammunition when attacking American bombers in desperation seized his "rice-cake" (presumably his lunch) and hurled it at an enemy bomber, it hit its mark, and the bomber fell out of control.

Another "War Eagle" out of ammunition in an attack on American ships in the Solomons swooped on the bridge of a cruiser, drew his sword and as he whizzed by, sliced off the American commander's head.

A pilot coming in to land found that his undercarriage had been seized away. Opening the throttle and putting out into a circuit of the aerodrome to consider the situation, he had another. He hastily cut two holes in the floor of his cockpit with a knife. As he came in to land, he dropped his legs through these holes and, running desperately, ultimately brought his machine to a stop.

A second-class Japanese private has been specially decorated in the Pacific for carrying an important message from one island to another by swimming. The message was "too secret and important to be sent by radio", so it was entrusted to a "sure means", and was delivered by the swimmer after he had been in the water for 48 hours.

NOVEMBER 28, 1944

Last night, about 6.45pm when I was playing baseball in the open recreation area, we heard the noise of Kambari and all trooped off to this neighbourhood of our slit trenches. After nearly half-an-hour's waiting, a big four-engined bomber passed directly overhead, going east; when it was over the Kambari area we saw three bombs fall. Two more bombers followed, and dropped their bombs at the same point.

When the all-clear came, half-an-hour later it was quite dark, and we could see a red glow in the sky in the direction of Kambari. A steam train and a diesel train went up the railway during the night, so the bridge is still all right.

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When the all

THE ARTS

Television
Areas of
darkness

The relativity group at Cambridge are a dedicated bunch: scientists engaged on "an almost religious quest" to unearth "the fundamentals of the universe". What they hope to do before the end of the century is to produce one ultimate, consistent theory which will reconcile the conflict between Einstein's general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics and embrace all the other interactions in physics.

"We would", said Professor Stephen Hawking, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, who heads the group and rates the chances of success at 50-50, "be able to predict everything" – though not, he added, human behaviour.

Professor Hawking's *Universe* was last night's *Horizon* programme on BBC 2, something of an imprecise title for the universe is ours. Cosmology is a part of Professor Hawking's. He studies that and everything else from a wheelchair to which he has been confined by a nervous disease in which atrophy of the muscles follows degenerative changes of the motor cells of spinal chord and brain.

He felt the first symptoms 20 years ago and was told it could kill him. But he now has a wife and three children, and has established himself as a great theoretical scientist. His body is shrunken and his voice little more than a croak. His students translate, as they did in last night's programme, and surround him with a moving atmosphere of respect and affection which his knowledge and personality obviously invoke.

He finds difficulty in reading, cannot write and thinks, explained a student, in diagrams. Cosmology he believes is one of the few fields where his disability would not be a handicap. His business is thinking and he believes his disabilities give him time. Professor Hawking became famous in 1973 with his discovery that black holes were not necessarily black; that some of them shone.

Black holes are considered to exist. I understand, where a star has collapsed, the gravitational pull of their fields being such that matter and energy cannot escape. Professor Hawking believes that there are small black holes which are not black at all, but he has not found one yet. If he did find one, he said, he would doubtless get a Nobel Prize.

He and his cheery band of disciples are looking hard. Each has an advanced degree, the youngest being a mere 17, and it seemed to be *Horizon's* assumption either that a BBC 2 audience contains an extraordinary number of advanced degrees or that it really did not matter as they were giving us a privileged glimpse of something that was really above our station.

One suspects that Professor Hawking would not go along with such a mandarin approach. The hallmark of his thought, said a student, was clarity. He makes things simple. Obviously, he makes them funny too. Lecturing on infinity, which he pledged to bring nearer, he asked for questions and, receiving none, remarked: "I think everyone has understood everything or no one has understood anything."

I understand that Professor Hawking is an inspiring, brave and talented man. I wish someone had asked him about his CND badge but maybe it was thought that his views on survival should be a black hole, too.

Dennis Hackett

The first month of the San Francisco season was unusually complicated by cancellations and replacements. The opening night *Othello* attracted worldwide press attention when the tenor Carlo Cossutta (who had sounded marvellously fit at rehearsal) developed a throat ailment 10 hours before the scheduled 7pm curtain. Phone calls around the country (it was too late for Europe) turned up three possible substitutes. William Johns flew back from Dallas; but he was too ex-

hausted to go on. Richard Cassilly, found in Baltimore, could make it only in time for the second performance. Then Plácido Domingo, just arrived from Europe, agreed to fly from New York to San Francisco via helicopter and private jet for a single performance – surely one of the more impressive pieces of "replacement casting" in opera history. The audience for the event, traditionally the most lavish gala in the city's social calendar, waited patiently as his plane battled against headwinds across the country. Mr Domingo finally boomed out a very genuine "Bravissimo!" shortly after 10.30pm, an enraptured audience staying until after 2am.

I saw the third performance, with Mr Cassilly. Although he grew grander and stronger as the evening progressed, he is not a tenor in the top league; in this performance, he was outclassed by the Desdemona of Margaret Price and the Iago (also a replacement) of Silvano Carroli.

Miss Price gave out a seamless, effortless flow of sound, perfectly pitched. Throughout the opera, she remained a regal and pitiable figure, meaning every word, caring for every note. She was the only member of the cast able to soar, and soar beautifully, over the phenomenal orchestral thunders which Marek Janowski built for the Act III finale.

It was Mr Carroli's Iago that held this powerful production together. Even standing still, silently staring, he was a figure of inescapable menace. Never fake-diabolic or excessively "evil", he was totally self-possessed and credible.

Six seasons ago Francisco's *Katya Kabanova* was a

Picasso: Das Plastische Werk
Nationalgalerie

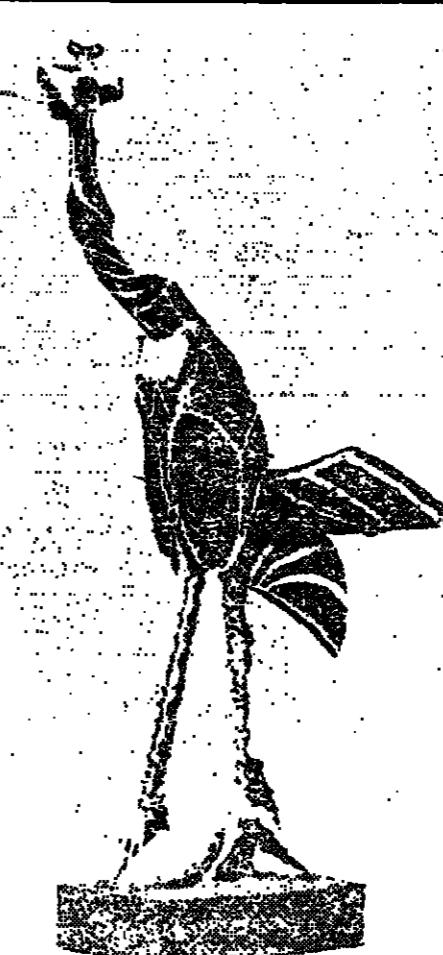
Julio González
Akademie der Künste

Camaro
Staatlichen Kunsthalle

Bilder vom Iridischen Glück
Schloss Charlottenburg



Galleries:
John Russell Taylor visits new
exhibitions in Berlin

Massive revelation
of a great painter's
private delights

Reality selected and conventionalized to make a satisfying total gesture in space: González's *Madame Cactus* (1939-40)

Creative joy of the maker in the making: Picasso's painted bronze *The Crane* (1952)

from around 1900 suggest a careful study of Rodin and a determination to master the classic techniques of modelling. As the paintings of the Blue and Rose periods have often been used to convince unbelievers that Picasso could draw properly if he wanted to, and the later distortions, whatever one thought of them, were clearly deliberate, so these sensitively representational works could be brought into evidence that Picasso was also a more than competent conventional sculptor when he wanted to be, and his later games with assemblage and *objets trouvés* were not forced on him by technical deficiency. From there on, the sculpture keeps abreast of Picasso's changing styles of painting. We can see just where the influence of African and Oceanic art came in with some boldly conventional masks, and the Cubist phase is dazzlingly represented by a group of reliefs which create the effect of the contemporary paintings in three dimensions instead of two without, astonishingly, losing any of the tension which one would imagine had to come specifically from the

struggle to find a way of rendering volume on a flat surface. And this phase concludes with a group of wire sculptures, "drawing in the air", which are clearly among the seminal pieces of twentieth-century sculpture.

The Neo-Classical phase, as one might imagine, gives rise to more evidence of Picasso's proficiency as a sculptor in more conventional forms when he wants to be. At the same time, however, he starts experimenting regularly with assemblage, pressing into service anything that happens to be lying around. Sometimes literally pressing, into the clay he is modelling; sometimes gleefully following up forms suggested, as in the recumbent woman made entirely out of bricks and tiles and chimneys. It is at this period that the playful side comes most obviously to the fore: one cannot walk through the downstairs galleries of the Nationalgalerie without responding progressively to this great outburst of creative joy, the total delight of the maker in the making. And this feeling continues to the very end, with the old, old master making toys for his daughter and reverting in his

sculpture to the idea of dimensional painting, figures of Bardotique girls and attendants satyrs from his last paintings suddenly springing to life in metal cut-out, often to more telling effect than in the paintings themselves.

Picasso was certainly a greater artist than his Catalan friend and contemporary Julio González. But if we compare, as is irresistible, the Picasso sculpture show with the big González retrospective at the Akademie der Künste (until October 23) we can see the advantages of concentration. González was first, last and always a sculptor, though in early years he had the ambition to be a painter, clearly the whole creative thrust of his life was towards sculpture, and virtually all of his drawings and other works are intimately related to the solving of specifically sculptural problems. (That can be readily guessed from the show of his drawings which, by a curious coincidence, is on in London at the Camden Arts Centre until November 6). González's career was dogged by poverty and the need to look after a large family of artists and

would-be artists who had settled in Paris in 1900 – he continued until the late Thirties to design jewellery in a vaguely Art Nouveau style for the family craft shop – and consequently he had to work, usually, in the cheapest available material. This was iron, and through his mastery in the physical handling of metal he developed single-handed the important twentieth-century technique of cutting and welding sheet metal to sculptural ends. (David Smith, for instance, who owned at least one Gonzalez, claimed him as the father of them all.)

Where the Berlin exhibition is unique – and, like the Picasso, probably unrepeatable – is in its gathering together from all over the world of the iron originals of works generally known, as in the Tate's enormous González legacy, from bronze casts. Expressive though the cast versions are, the iron originals give one much more the feeling of the artist's struggle with his material, the laborious attaching of piece to piece to build up a complex whole. Every phase of González's career is vividly represented, from the earliest, again to see again.

Concerts

Berliner Band

Riverside

What have a straw hat, bottle of wine, a pair of legs and a clock, Charlie Chaplin, pistons, cars, a dancer viewed from below, a circle and triangle, eyes closing, and a lady swinging upside down in common? Your guess is as good as mine, but they are all images in Bernard Léger's marvellously surreal film *Ballet mécanique*, shown in the quirky, fascinating programme of music and film by John Harle's new ensemble, Berliner Band.

For this film, George Antheil conceived the most notorious and brilliant score for eight pianos, two aeroplane propellers and much else. But it was not in the end played with the film (though Lukas Foss matched the two in New York a couple of years ago with success) and, besides, Harle's biting, taut little band is more minimal in scope. So Michael Nyman was commissioned to write a new score: raunchy, repetitive, with a less eccentric originality than Antheil, but with some of his mechanistic gusto.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Conlon

Festival Hall

Not the least puzzling among Mahler's mysteries was his decision to publish *Das Lied der Erde* in only two parts instead of the three it originally comprised. A manuscript of the missing *Waldmärchen* passed to his nephew and thence to Yale University and on Sunday James Conlon added it in its intended place as the first part of Mahler's youthful cantata.

It makes a substantial work of some 70 minutes duration,

Noël Goodwin

most impressive addition to the company's modern repertory. Then, a brilliant production trio (Rafael Kubelik conducting, Günther Schneider-Siemssen designing, Günther Rennert directing) was able to wrest a maximum of emotional intensity out of this compact and moving psychodrama, aided by the wholly compelling Katya of Elisabeth Söderström.

The 1977 settings wear well – huge photographic projections of provincial Russian landscapes, out of which grow weathered wooden buildings and boardwalks and Volga reeds. But a new stage director (Gerald Freedman) seems to have moved the action closer to melodrama than neurotic realism. Anja Silja hurls herself into the role of Katya, with frantic, whole-body intensity.

The single total triumph was Christoph von Dohnányi's, reseating his orchestral forces carefully – blasts of brass from the left hand one like divine slaps – and balancing Janáček's eccentric colours and lines.

The best thing about San Francisco's *Ariadne auf Naxos* (another revival from 1977) was, again, what Dohnányi – an invaluable addition to the roster of conductors – did with the orchestra, and on behalf of the composer. As in *Otello*, cancellations and scheduling problems forced double and treble casting. The Ariadne I heard (one of three) was London's Rosalind Plowright, making her local debut, sometimes gloriously full and clear of voice, sometimes breathless and strained.

It was Mr Carroll's Iago that held this powerful production together. Even standing still, silently staring, he was a figure of inescapable menace. Never fake-diabolic or excessively "evil", he was totally self-possessed and credible.

Six seasons ago Francisco's *Katya Kabanova* was a

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Paris
tellsus
Y

Photographs by Harry Kerr

THIERRY MUGLER (left): the shapeliest silhouette in Paris. His seductively cut swimwear dress with an tight skirt and flared hem focuses on the lower body.

CLAUDE MONTANA (below, left): the Y-line from a wide-shouldered body jacket tapering to the new tube skirt, almost always at calf length.

YOHJI YAMAMOTO (below): the concession to the West. High-waisted tubular skirt under long loose duster coat, the only coat shape in Paris.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): the art of high fashion. Shift dress printed with black and white Charlie Chaplin silhouettes. Surreal effects and *troupe l'oeil* details were another Paris story.

CHLOE (right): the new proportions of cropped box jacket, a shape borrowed from the Japanese, over hip-length tunic and long slim skirt, flaring out at the knee.

ISSEY MIYAKE (below, right): the Japanese strength are finding texture and pattern. Miyake's garments change shape according to how they are worn. The hood was all over Paris.

UNGARO (below): the day dress is the rising star. Softly wrapped and figure-skimming, the dress in a strong abstract print. Primitive African prints are a strong influence for next spring.

CASTELBAJAC (bottom): back-to-front and front-to-back in this witty surreal toga.



Emanuel Ungaro is the prince of prints and he, too, came up on the catwalk as the models reform one shoulder of the sweater or unfold a cape top.

Kenzo Takada - the other Japanese designer who has made his home and his reputation in Paris - brings the collections to a close tomorrow night with a show and a grand party at Maisons-Laffitte.

The French fashion industry should raise a chateau-bottled glass to the Japanese for bringing new life, inspiration and direction to these Paris shows.



The French are supposed to be page masters at the art of fashion. The giant marquises erected in shadow of the Louvre to stage the fashion shows were even decorated this season with pennants designed by the young painters of Paris. Culture minister Jack Lang (who appeared at the weekend shows) showed plans for the new fashion museum and research institute within the Louvre complex.

Jean Charles de Castelbajac puts art on the runway, using artist friends to hand-paint shift dresses and working up the motifs of the surrealists. This was fun: his series of blazer and tuxedo jackets had the same labels and buttons on both the back and the front, Castelbajac draws inspiration from Japanese fabric using bits of string and twigs of paper in hand-woven linen. I prefered his other surreal stories, such as the jackets with satchel bags for pockets or sweater dresses with an extra pair of arms to be knotted round shoulders or hips.

Issey Miyake, a Japanese-born designer who has worked in Paris for the last decade, won a standing ovation for his artistry. This collection was beyond fashion, using harmonious arrangements of texture, pattern and colour.

He has the Japanese skill with cloth, wrapping and lapping it across the body so that a



garment literally changes shape on the catwalk as the models reform one shoulder of the sweater or unfold a cape top.

Miyake's show - cushioned Montana, and pointed up the contrast between the Parisian designers who rely on cut and line and the Japanese who experiment with fabrics to push forward the boundaries of fashion. Miyake also showed why 1,500 journalists fight to get into the Paris shows.

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*an occasional commentary
on Important Events - Porting the Stilton*

Why Henry goes to all that trouble I simply don't know. At Fortnum's he could buy Stilton in jars already ported - ideal for people abroad. Fortnum's also have a beautifully packed gift box containing a Stilton and a bottle of port. Just the thing for do it yourself Stilton porters.

I'm sending an Export Hamper to cousin William in Virginia - it's not too late for Christmas parcels to America. And I'll include those Fruit Teas which cousin Mary adores. There's still time to send gifts to Europe as well, so uncle George can also have one of these fabulous Fortnum's Hampers.

And, by the way, this year Fortnum's have Salmanazar of Veuve Clicquot - and if you want one, you'll have to send for your copy of their Christmas Catalogue quickly - it's only £1.

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*an occasional commentary
on Important Events - Porting the Stilton*

Why Henry goes to all that trouble I simply don't know. At Fortnum's he could buy Stilton in jars already ported - ideal for people abroad. Fortnum's also have a beautifully packed gift box containing a Stilton and a bottle of port. Just the thing for do it yourself Stilton porters.

I'm sending an Export Hamper to cousin William in Virginia - it's not too late for Christmas parcels to America. And I'll include those Fruit Teas which cousin Mary adores. There's still time to send gifts to Europe as well, so uncle George can also have one of these fabulous Fortnum's Hampers.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Smaller than life

Invigorated by the sea air in Blackpool, where he spent last week trying to convince the Tory faithful to spare the GLC, Ken Livingstone returned to weightier matters in the capital yesterday when he received this year's Golden Joker Award from Fleet Street cartoonists.

Inviting perhaps further attention from caricaturists, to whom he provided the greatest inspiration during the past 12 months, Livingstone chose the occasion to disclose that he has acquired an extra stone of weight since entering County Hall.

This was no thanks to the gastronomic delights of the Lancashire resort where he found the food at all the restaurants recommended to him unpalatable and relied for sustenance instead on breakfast at the £6.50 a night hotel where he pitched camp.

Livingstone attributes his extra weight to the cares of office which have forced him to abandon exercise, namely a 20 minute work-out based on a Canadian Air Force regime which he used to find kept him trim.

The GLC leader names his receding hairline, moustache and apparent lack of stature as his principal assets in attracting the attention of cartoonists, complaining only about their treatment of the latter. He has long legs and a short trunk, which, he says, make him look small when he is sitting down.

Square deal?

The Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkins, may face some rigorous questioning when he enters the elegant Adam-designed headquarters of the Royal Society of Arts today to promote the Government as a patron of architecture.

It is certain to cite the recent competition for a new public square at the Mound, Edinburgh, of which the Government was a co-sponsor with Lothian Regional Council. But two months have passed in silence since the winning entry was exhibited at the Edinburgh Festival, leading to growing doubts in Scotland about the Government's intentions. A decision on the Mound would indicate the Government's sincerity on architectural competitions: a failure to build would certainly inhibit architects from entering future ones.

BARRY FANTONI



Last stand

Old Etonian Sir Brandon Rhy Williams does not wish to stand again at the direct elections to the European Parliament next June. After 10 years as an MEP representing 556,000 voters in his London, South-east constituency, Williams says he wants more time to concentrate on writing and on the affairs of his Westminster constituency, Kensington and Chelsea. Writing? "My swan song will be the report I am now preparing for submission to the Parliament in the spring on the need for an integrated community market for capital." Previous publications include *The New Social Contract, More Power to the Shareholder? and Redistributing Income in a Free Society*.

Capital gain

Europe's biggest-ever worker buy-out continues to coin superlatives. Employees who invested £1 in a share of the National Freight Corporation, which the Government sold 18 months ago for £53m, have seen its value rise to £3.40 already. "You see these bits of paper acquiring extra value but it hasn't made a lot of difference to our lifestyle," said Peter Thompson yesterday at the launch of *The National Freight Buy-out* by Sandy MacLellan, published by Macmillan. "But it does give you a warm feeling when you look five years ahead to retirement." I should think so, too: Thompson, the NFC chairman and mastermind of the takeover, owns 35,000 shares.

Sir Randolph Fiennes's Transglobe Expedition, which lasted three years and accumulated a lot of cobble, is for sale piecemeal at Camden Lock in north London, where for the next four consecutive weekends the public is invited to come and "acquire a memento of the expedition, or indeed invest in some of the unique and highly serviceable kit and equipment". Everything from mosquito nets and snowmobiles to Handy Andies is on offer, the object of the exercise is to reimburse 38 members of the expedition for out-of-pocket expenses, which at last estimate totalled £50,000. The expedition also has a Boston whaler for sale, price to be negotiated, which happens to be "moored in the Arctic ice somewhere in the North-West Passage". Buyer collects.

PHS

Spending, the nightmare ticket

by Douglas Hague

In 1980 I had a nightmare that built into our system of political economy were the seeds of its own destruction, albeit planted in good faith by benevolent men.

Simple calculation led me to propound what I presciently called Hague's Law. If productivity (efficiency) in the public sector rises more slowly than the private then – given the same rates of pay in each – either tax rates must rise continually or the volume of public sector activity must be progressively reduced.

I recognized that economic growth faster than that experienced by the United Kingdom in the 1970s could offset this. So could improvements in public sector productivity which were bigger than those assumed. My argument was one of logic, not of judgment, but its conclusions were no less alarming for that.

Given Britain's economic performance in the 1970s, 2 per cent slower growth in productivity in the public sector would, within a couple of decades, lead to substantial increases in tax rates or to substantial cuts in public expenditure.

Nobody seemed to share my worries, but I was not surprised. There is usually a three-year lag before a wider public echoes such concern. But nothing that has happened since to national economic growth, to public sector productivity, to tax rates or to public expenditure leads me to feel more optimistic.

Indeed, in three directions my fears have increased. First, one way in which we have kept total government expenditure on goods and services down to present levels is that

we have dramatically reduced capital spending on roads, hospitals, schools and so on. That is why Britain looks increasingly down-at-heels. We have been living off the balance sheet, which cannot go on indefinitely. Sooner or later we must shift the balance back towards capital spending. Then the crunch will really come.

Second, in some fields – not least health and defence – high technology equipment is very expensive indeed. Finally, we seem to be moving into a phase where expenditure on services is rising faster than expenditure on goods, and many of those services are produced by the public sector.

Two recent factors have renewed my nightmare – the fact that the Treasury now appears to be equally sleepless, and Sir John Hoskyns's remarkable lecture (which must, incidentally, be read in full). I am particularly haunted by one sentence: "All-embracing welfare provision erodes the very role of the social scientist."

To evaluate this view, I considered the position in France, West Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands. This suggested a consistent relationship, for those countries, between the level of real gross domestic product per head (standard of living) and the percentage of gdp spent by the government on goods and services on current account. As the standard of living rises, the government's share in total activity also rises modestly. The United

Kingdom seems to be the odd man out. Based on our economic performance we spend some 10 to 15 per cent more through government on goods and services than other Western European countries. To that extent we are living above our station.

To give ourselves a fighting chance, we need genuinely open debate. As the new chairman of the Social Science Research Council I look to Britain's experts – most of them, after all, funded in one way or another by public money. I want them to study problems like public expenditure, explain the issues, and make them real for the public.

We also need genuine self-examination by the people Sir John Hoskyns identified as obstructing the way forward. Although I pointed to public expenditure as a "time bomb" some years ago, I was signally unsuccessful in sparking off public debate. A major reason, I fear, is that those hostile to my views assume that I am simply making an ideological point. This is to misinterpret the role of the social scientist.

Were someone to convince me that my fears were unwarranted, and that expenditure on the welfare state was guaranteed for 20 years I should be happy to move on to other issues. But it does not seem to me that the interests of the public, nor of politics, are well served if we replace analysis by wishful thinking.

Professor Sir Douglas Hague is chairman of the Social Science Research Council, a professorial fellow at the Oxford Management Centre, and a visiting professor at Manchester Business School.

Falklands: we never meant to stay

Buenos Aires

Visiting Nicanor Costa Méndez, Argentina's foreign minister during the Falklands conflict with Britain last year, has its paradoxes. His study at home in a residential district of Buenos Aires has a certain British flavour to it. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Shakespeare, and Locke are visible on the bookshelves. He says that he has always recognized the value of British culture and tradition.

He was, he said, informed of the decision to invade the islands on March 26, 1982. Was it true that the president, General Leopoldo Galtieri, had told him of the plan when offering him the ministry in December 1981? "No. When the president offered me the ministry he told me he wanted me to activate sovereignty negotiations and achieve concrete results, results which had not been obtained in the previous 16 or 17 years. He said nothing of a disembarkation on the islands then."

Costa Méndez argues that the original Argentine conception was a peaceful occupation of the islands, a move to stun Britain into negotiating. "The project was conceived as an occupation to negotiate, including provision for the withdrawal of our troops. In no way did we plan to go to the Malvinas and stay there. That came as a result of a decision by the military junta."

But how did the game-plan change? "As a result of a long process which cannot be condensed into a single answer," Costa Méndez replies. "It was caused by Britain's intransigent response and the fact that the British Government left us no room to manoeuvre." With the benefit of hindsight, would the foreign minister have acted differently? "Answering that question is difficult, because it is always difficult to reconstruct events which have occurred in the past. If I were back in April 2 or 3, I think we should have made more immediate use of Resolution 502, inviting the Security Council of the United Nations to intervene directly to implement it."

Although passed as a result of a British initiative, Costa Méndez insists it was satisfactory from Argentina's point of view. "The resolution did not condemn Argentina as an aggressor country, neither directly nor indirectly, explicitly or implicitly. All it said was that the peace had been broken, without saying who was responsible. It called for a cessation of hostilities, which was acceptable to Argentina. It called for the withdrawal of troops, which, if they were replaced by a United Nations force, was acceptable to us. And it called for serious negotiations on sovereignty, which satisfied our basic objectives."

Could it have been that Argentina did not want to appear to be taking a step backwards in the eyes of domestic public opinion? "It is a question you should direct to the three commanders-in-chief, or to the president at that time. But no, in reality we always acted on the basis of 502. Argentina's proposals on April 19 were based on 502. The Haig and Belaunde proposals also mentioned 502."

Costa Méndez believes that peace was closest when the Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, intervened. General Galtieri had agreed in principle to the Peruvian peace plan, subject to the ratification of the rest of the junta, which was due to meet on the afternoon of May 2. But as the meeting took place Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya, the navy commander, received news of the sinking of the Belgrano, and the possibility of agreement was killed.

Why did Britain react in a much stronger fashion to the Argentine invasion than Costa Méndez had imagined? "Because of the internal political situation under Mrs Thatcher."

Costa Méndez: "Britain should make concessions"

cher's government. There was a very difficult economic situation, an austerity programme and extremely high unemployment. In the new situation, she saw the possibility of reviving the powers of empire and giving the Conservative Party a new ideological make-up and profile. The powerful lobbies of the Falkland Islands Company, the Royal Navy, and the British Antarctic Survey also played a role."

But surely internal reasons played a part in Argentina's original decision? "The situations are completely different. For us affirming, sustaining and recovering our sovereignty over the Malvinas was always our first priority. Lord Carrington told my predecessor, Oscar Carrillo, in the United Nations that for British foreign policy, the islands question was priority number 242."

Looking to the future, Costa Méndez is confident that his country's case will progress. The

low-altitude space systems, a limit should quickly be slapped on them and attention focused on the cosmos beyond.

Bur will Washington see it that way? In the United States as elsewhere there is an arms control lobby which can foresee another disastrous arms race in space with the superpowers spending millions on matching and outmatching each other's systems, fearful of being overtaken. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said to be against *Star Wars* approach, if only because they fear the diversion of funds from their own more conventional forces.

The Americans have pointed out that compliance with the Soviet draft treaty would be hard to verify – which is always a safe and respectable reason for rejection. They also fall back on the old argument that it is difficult to define a weapon anyway. But their main cause for alarm over the Soviet proposal is that the Soviet Union already has its ground-based ASAT system, however inferior this may be to the American counterpart.

Still more alarming to the Soviets is the test programme starting this month or an American anti-satellite (ASAT) system. This is the Vought Corporation's brainchild, which entails firing an updated cannonball at an enemy satellite and destroying it in a 30,000mph head-on crash.

The Soviets have their own well-tested ASAT device which involves launching a spacecraft into orbit and then spraying the target with pellets – like a shotgun. But it is generally considered to be outmatched by the US invention, with its simple

ingenuity. The cannonball, which has an electronic locking device, is fixed to the end of a SRAM missile launcher and is carried along to around 80,000ft by a F15 aircraft. The manned, returnable F15 is a relatively cheap, flexible way to launch a weapon, while the non-explosive cannonball manages to sidestep existing international legislation.

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Their own cannonball solution will not have completed its tests until 1985 and will not be ready for deployment until some time after that. That is precisely why the Soviets want a treaty now and why the Americans don't.

But will the other UN members see it quite that way? A number of bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed since the first

Sputnik a quarter of a century ago pointed to the military possibilities in outer space. But the position remains unsatisfactory.

The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 forbids the stationing of weapons on the moon or any other "celestial body" and the placing in earth orbit of weapons of mass destruction. The ABM Treaty of 1972 obliged the superpowers not to base ABM systems in space and, under a tangential arrangement, to consult over the use of any unconventional ABM systems.

Other attempts to improve the situation have so far ended in failure. The 1978-9 Soviet-American talks over ASAT systems never got far and finally collapsed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Initiatives to promote a working group under the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva have been spoilt by East-West disagreement over the group's brief.

Despite the burgeoning satellites, space is still relatively free of military presence and there is a feeling of urgency about the need to keep it that way by effective legislation.

Against this background, the Soviet draft treaty at the UN, despite the imperfect thoughts which lie behind it, is unlikely to go entirely unsupported.

advent of democracy in Argentina is one of the factors he mentions. Argentina has been attacked a lot in Europe, and it has a very bad image as a result of being governed by a military junta and as a result of the problem of the disappeared ones.

"Well, you can see that the elections here are going to be completely clean and correct. Many of the countries who attack Argentina will be left without that type of argument against us. Secondly, I believe that there is no British national interest in the islands capable of justifying the expenditure now being made on them. There is no strategic interest in the islands and has no money to take up an interest in this area, which does not have the strategic importance of, say, the missile problem."

He added: "The islands are distant from any communications route apart from those which interest Argentina, Brazil and eventually the United States; there are no proved oil reserves capable of justifying the investment; there are no fishing resources capable of justifying the investment, and finally, as I understand it, there is no British interest in siting their armed forces in places which are distant from the likely points of confrontation or friction in today's world."

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He also holds that Argentina should not sign a formal cessation of hostilities with Britain until London is prepared to make some concessions of its own "such as sitting down around the negotiating table with us".

What does Costa Méndez now think of the British Prime Minister? "I can tell you that, apart from a reflex reaction which I cannot hide which is very negative – the feeling of irritation at the way she conducted the war – I cannot deny that she conducted it in a manner favourable to her political interest. She discovered, I don't know if she had discovered it before or if it came only as a result of the war, the possibility of a modernization of Conservative ideology."

"Mrs Thatcher, who is a middle class woman, discovered the possibility of reinserting into Conservative Party ideology a series of elements which are similar to those brought by Disraeli. In other words, non-economic elements, which are unrelated to concrete material values but have to do with the idea of a great United Kingdom, a Britannia ruling the waves, something which is close to a nostalgic sentiment which, I suppose, all Britons carry inside them. So she was able to revitalise a series of non-economic values, a series of ideals."

And does Costa Méndez share those ideals? "I share the need to affirm spiritual values, national dignity, and the dignity of yours, Samuel Johnson, said that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Andrew Thompson

Roger Scruton

Abolish council elections, too

The Conservative Party's White Paper on local government has aroused considerable opposition. Since most of it comes from officials and employees in local government, the paper is probably a step in the desired direction. For it is party policy to curtail local government, and therefore to arouse opposition from those engaged in extending it. I doubt that the Conservatives have thought of a more popular policy since the Factory Acts. The only problem is that now, as then, the proposals do not go far enough.

The White Paper speaks of transitional periods and transitional costs of "functions transferred to the lower tier", of "joint boards" to be set up to administer what was previously the business of the metropolitan county councils. To transfer functions is to preserve them; what is required, however, is that the apparatus which created these functions be destroyed, and the functions themselves with it.

Can this be done? That it must be done is evident to any observer of human nature. The ordinary middle-class Londoner, who bears the principal burden of the rates, is at the limit of his patience. Unlike so many whom he is compelled to support, he has chosen to take responsibility for himself and his family. He is therefore a target for all arbitrary taxation. The politicized playboys of the GLC, like the assiduous sinecure-seekers of Bophuthatswana, regard him as a fair game. And he feels them intrude into his hard-earned profits as a deep injustice. Of course, he welcomes the services of the police, the dustmen and the street-cleaners. But to the extent that he does so, he believes that they should be provided either privately (as may be advisable in the case of refuse collection), or else nationally, as in the case of the police. The thought that they are controlled by the very same Mafia to whom he pays his rates fills him with outrage.

For consider how the remaining 80 per cent of his rate bill is spent: on the ILEA – to whose schools he would never dream of sending his children if he could help it; on the social services – which, far from confining themselves to natural measures of charitable relief, are dedicated to the task of creating an empire of ingrate dependants; on the local planning department – with its tyrannical power both to compel work and to prevent it, and with its purely arbitrary relation to any moral or aesthetic standard comprehensible to the ordinary citizen.

All this appears to our ratepayer as a forced redistribution of money that is rightly his. His own encounters with town hall bureaucracy will have convinced him, moreover, that he is no more than the despised victim of the tyrants whose "fiefdom" he provides. When, year after year, the rates rise at twice the level of inflation, to the point where he is compelled to part with more than a month's salary in every year or else face imprisonment according to its local condition.

Peter Emery

The acceptable face of the 'Homelands'

Today anything that might be considered as praise of the South African Government is dismissed out of hand by the political left and many liberal and ordinary minded people. The theme runs that because apartheid is so wrong, nothing that arises from it could ever be considered reasonable or acceptable. That is why the case for the Republic of Bophuthatswana is so seldom put forward.

Bophuthatswana, under the leadership of Lucas Mangope, opted in 1



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TASKS FOR MR TEBBIT

What future role should the Department of Trade and Industry have in the national economy? If some of Mrs Thatcher's more ambitious statements are to be taken at face value, the aim is to make it much smaller than today. Mr Tebbit's new task is, at least in principle, to withdraw government from many activities in which it should never have become involved.

Practice may prove more difficult. In its first term the Government was quite successful in reducing subsidies to British Steel, BL and Rolls-Royce, but this was offset by much increased support to the coal industry. The framework of industrial policy changed relatively little, while several new excuses for the spending of public money – such as high technology and training schemes – emerged. Perhaps most disappointing of all for a government ostensibly committed to free trade, no initiatives were taken to open the domestic market to new import competition. International treaty obligations were honoured, or at least not fudged too blatantly, but that was all.

In view of the continuing debate on the size of the public sector, Mr Tebbit's approach will be watched particularly closely for its expenditure implications. Despite his reputation as the drier of the dry in Cabinet, spending at the Department of Employment rose quite sharply while he was Secretary of State. At first sight, he has only a limited budget to cut in his new capacity. In its 1983 Expenditure White Paper, the Government envisaged spending at the Department of Industry of £1,148m and at the Department of Trade of £228m. In comparison with a planned figure of £120,000m for all public expenditure, these are modest sums.

In fact, there is considerable scope for curbing spending – and also for bringing reality closer into line with rhetoric than in the Government's first term. Dissatisfaction with both the form and the effectiveness of industrial subsidies has increased in the last few years. Two particularly persuasive

criticisms have been directed against official policy.

The first is that state aid to industry has been biased towards investment, instead of being neutral in its impact on the demand for capital and labour. The biggest single item in the Department of Industry's budget is money for regional development grants. They are specifically aimed at encouraging manufacturing investment in the Development Areas. Too often the result has been the construction of highly capital-intensive chemical plants or oil refineries which employ very few people. Little is done to ease the regional employment problem for which the grants were intended to be a solution.

The second is that so many schemes, programmes and projects have been concocted that much of what government does in one branch of policy is cancelled by what it does in another. Regional development grants illustrate the difficulty since they must be covered by its principles or lose credibility. In particular, British Aerospace must be asked why it is unable to obtain private sector finance for its share in Airbus Industrie's development expenses.

Mr Tebbit has much to do if industrial policy is to conform more closely to the Government's stated objectives in its second term than in its first. Routine abuse about "monetarist dogma", "Thatcherite ideology" and the like is inevitable, but most of Mr Tebbit's agenda is common sense and should be undertaken – on the grounds of simplicity and economy – by any government. In trade policy there is scope for even more improvement than in industrial policy. It would be difficult to believe, from Britain's timid behaviour at international trade gatherings in the last four years, that its Government understood the meaning of free trade, let alone supported the principle. Mr Tebbit could make his most distinctive contribution if he showed that he wants less, and not more, protection for internationally uncompetitive companies and industries.

RETHINK FOR MR MACHEL

South Africa is incomparably the most dominant military and industrial power south of the Sahara, yet shares that endemic sense of insecurity which seems to afflict all her black neighbours. Their insecurity is the product of economic mismanagement, a long overdue inability to discard the rhetoric and phobias of anti-colonialism, persistently uneasy political systems which are either military dictatorships or else 'one party states', and a fear of South Africa's constant attempts to destabilize them even further.

South Africa, on the other hand, lives just as uneasily with its power as they do with their lack of it. Yesterday's South African raid into the Mozambique capital of Maputo perfectly illustrates that paradox. Mozambique is no threat to South Africa. If South African society was one tenth as self-confident as its troops are, the South African exiles in Maputo would live in peace since their contribution to any potential destabilization within South Africa would not be held to justify the sort of military action which occurred yesterday.

South African strategy has been to intimidate her neighbours in Southern Africa. Ostensibly the reason for this intimidation is the presence in those neighbouring countries of representatives of the underground African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa. There is a more subtle strategic purpose, however. The South Africans provide military intimidation with one hand and economic support with the other. Although the drought this year has prevented South Africa exporting food to most of her black neighbours for the first time for many years, the normal pattern of Southern Africa's food economics shows that the black states live off South African munificence, even while they exhort South African policies.

The policy of military intimidation and economic exploitation has worked in the short term since the threat to the South African government, if and when it comes, will certainly not come in the form of mass

armies marching southwards full of Zimbabwe, Mozambique or Zambia contingents. Successful militarily, it may have been politically it has failed.

The effect of this intimidation has been to create a constellation of cowed but resentful states. They will give all moral support they can to the black revolutionary movement in Southern Africa, but they will recognize that in the end the black movement will only prevail on the ground in South Africa itself, regardless of what degree of support they could provide from outside. In that sense, therefore, the presence of the ANC leadership outside South Africa adds little to the black potential for achieving change within the country. The South Africans know this. Their hit-and-run raids should be seen more as a continuing exercise in the intimidation of their neighbours than as any serious tactical operation to destabilize them even further.

President Machel of Mozambique is due in London tomorrow. He is a convert of a sort, having seen his country-wrecked both by the departure of Portuguese whites after independence and by the Marxist economic policies which he pursued on acquiring power. Economically and militarily his country is a shambles. As usual the support he has received has done nothing for his economy and has been concentrated on the provision of military assistance.

Judged by results, even that has failed miserably. The anti-Frelimo guerrilla movement has gradually advanced southwards so that now it even controls some elements of Maputo province itself. North of the Zambezi Frelimo forces are confined to garrison duties, rather like the Soviet army in Afghanistan. South of the Zambezi the Frelimo effort is concentrating on the security of a narrow strip of land which runs along the rail and pipeline link from Beira to Zimbabwe. Some 5,000 Zimbabwe troops assist in this operation but neither country has been able to prevent frequent acts of sabotage.

Economically the situation is

get clutches of paper through the post with – neatly placed in the corner – a metal obstacle to punching for filing. Safely firms even sell a pair of claws with thumb grips for undoing the mischief.

Think, Sir, what would be the effects, on a national scale, if the idea were to take root and gain ground that the staple should be put an inch from the top of the page. Productivity would soar, frayed temper would be recomposed, and

a powerful blow would be struck for the view that mankind is not perfectible at least tractable in the long run – a view which, as we approach 1984, is otherwise without much obvious warrant.

Yours truly,

WALSINGHAM, Merton Estate Office, Merton, New Walton, Thetford, Norfolk, October 12.

Base metal

From Lord Walsingham

Sir, Now that the cackoo is no longer heard and the Conservatives safely returned to power I seek your aid in investigating a revolution in the bureaucracy.

I refer to the overdue reform of the mischievous stamping practice almost universally indulged by business, great and small, so that I

Overlooking needs of inner cities

From Mr Iltiyd Harrington

Sir, I know that many of us with some length of service in local government will welcome the tone and content of your leading article, 'No minister' (October 8).

It seems to me that there are proposals in the White Paper which are unreal and particularly insensitive to the needs of inner cities.

How on earth can an overburdened ratepayers and under-capitalized boroughs take on the enormity of capital debt? At the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' annual meeting Patrick Jenkins was less than his usual frank self on the question of the heavy liability – as well as the benefits – which the City bears for London's £2,500m historical capital debt and the ongoing cost of services.

Statements in the White Paper that London equalization will be increased to ensure that the Cities of London and Westminster still contribute are far too loose. Decisions on that equalization will be made annually at the favour of Government and, no doubt, only made to those authorities fully complying with central Government policy.

How in London is a desperately needed housing strategy to be funded and organized? There are no indications of alternative sources of local government finance. I wonder at the nerve of the White Paper authors, some of whom I have watched from my seat on the Government's local government finance consultative committee for over a decade. My conclusion is that the incredible and erratic manipulation of the rate support grant, its incomprehensible formula and a want of great worth which anybody wants to buy, can hardly be considered a menace. Yet America has persisted in portraying the USSR in precisely such a way. The question is why?

The simple answer is that it has served American purposes. In historical terms the United States has furthered its own global interests by portraying the USSR as a major threat. This presentation of reality has been particularly functional for America since 1947. It has mobilized support and neutralized opposition at home to American policies abroad, destroyed domestic isolationism and, of course, reinforced the dependency of the non-capitalist world upon American power.

In his memoirs Acheson admitted the threat as a polemical device. Dulles even believed that western civilization required an external threat in order to prevent internal

American benefit from 'Soviet threat'

From Mr Michael Cox

Sir, Enoch Powell's scepticism (report, October 8) about the Soviet threat is entirely justified. Your editorial attack on him simply missed the obvious point he was making.

Why, he was asking, does the United States cling tenaciously to a particularly dim view of Soviet foreign policy when the facts do not support it? That is the problem. Nobody would deny the clash of interests which exists between America and Russia. Nor could one deny that in its own hamfisted and inefficient way the Soviet Union has tried to challenge Western interests.

This, however, does not make the USSR expansionary as such, and judging by the outcome not much of a threat either. A "superpower" which can never control its own sphere of interest, and has nothing of great worth which anybody wants to buy, can hardly be considered a menace. Yet America has persisted in precisely such a way. The question is why?

The simple answer is that it has served American purposes. In historical terms the United States has furthered its own global interests by portraying the USSR as a major threat. This presentation of reality has been particularly functional for America since 1947. It has mobilized support and neutralized opposition at home to American policies abroad, destroyed domestic isolationism and, of course, reinforced the dependency of the non-capitalist world upon American power.

Finally, who can deny the fact that "socialism" in the USSR has been the best case against it elsewhere. The Soviet economy is and remains the most persuasive argument in favour of the market since Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.

As Brezinski pointed out in 1970, Stalinism has been, and I use his words, "a blessing in disguise". Perhaps Powell understands the point even if *The Times* does not and Mrs Thatcher cannot.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL COX,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
Northern Ireland.

October 10.

decay. Kenan, the so-called author of the cold war, spent most of it contesting the new orthodoxy about the Soviet threat.

The fact remains that Western intelligence understood only too well the limits of Soviet power and influence in the cold war. The West thus conducted the cold war in the sure knowledge that Russia was weak, uncompetitive economically as well as politically, and already overextended in eastern Europe. If Russia had moved west – a possibility which was ruled out – it would undoubtedly have set off a series of collisions within the Soviet block which could only have led to its disintegration.

Thus, far from threatening the West the USSR has actually helped it. America in particular has much to thank Russia for. Soviet presence in eastern and central Europe, moreover, has kept Germany weak and divided. If Soviet power disappeared Germany would be reunited and America would face a genuine threat in Europe.

Finally, who can deny the fact that "socialism" in the USSR has been the best case against it elsewhere. The Soviet economy is and remains the most persuasive argument in favour of the market since Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*.

As Brezinski pointed out in 1970, Stalinism has been, and I use his words, "a blessing in disguise". Perhaps Powell understands the point even if *The Times* does not and Mrs Thatcher cannot.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL COX,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast,
Northern Ireland.

October 10.

Value of village post offices

From Dr H. R. Vickers

Sir, I have just received a circular letter from the DHSS which has been sent, presumably at great cost, to all widows and pensioners inviting them to have their pensions paid directly into a bank account.

Most widows, pensioners and those receiving family allowances living in villages find it very convenient to draw their entitlement weekly at the village post office. These sub-post offices are often the only remaining village shop and it is the post office component which enables them to survive in the competitive world of the supermarket.

The income they receive from the post office is determined by the numbers of items of service and if these are materially reduced by them not paying pensions, etc, many will be forced to close. Pensioners and young mothers without cars or adequate public transport living in villages will then be in great difficulty.

One argument used in favour of the new system is that the post office would not need to have such a large amount of cash readily available, but this is fallacious since ready money is required for the Savings Bank transactions, which presumably will continue.

One feels that this idea has been introduced by a team of active car-owning civil servants living and working near central banks without any thought of the difficulties they are imposing on the young mothers and aged living in villages. The Government should remember that many of their supporters at election time live in the shires.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. VICKERS,
The Old Smithy,
Little Milton,
Oxford.

October 13.

One nation

From Sir John Rodgers

Sir, May I, as a founder member of the One Nation Group and its first president, heartily support the plea of Mr Peter Walker and others that the Government should take steps to ensure that we do not slip back into the division of our society into two nations – the haves and the have-nots?

Now is the time for the Tories to show that they are striving to introduce measures which demonstrate our understanding and compassion and our determination to take active steps to ensure that our society is integrated into one nation.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN RODGERS,
72 Berkeley House,
Hay Hill, W1.

Miss Keays's car

From the Editor of the Daily Mirror

Sir,

I know it has been some years since Bernard Levin left Grubb Street and took up his present residence at Pooch Corner, but surely some of his old craft has been retained.

Since the Parkinson story broke, the *Daily Mirror* has been accused of suppression by *The Guardian* and *The Sunday Times* and of harassment by *The Observer*. Now Mr Levin states (October 17) that *Mirror* reporters rammed Miss Keays's car. In my opinion (and in the opinion of every other member of the *Daily Mirror* staff) anyone criminally insane enough to deliberately ram a car driven by a pregnant woman should be sent to jail.

But even if this were considered reasonable behaviour in the Fleet Street of Bernard Levin's imagination, it would not make economic sense. Motor cars are valuable pieces of office equipment. That's why we don't chuck our typewriters at people. Even Mr Levin.

Yours faithfully,

M. MOLLOY, Editor,

Daily Mirror, Mirror Group Newspapers Limited, Holborn Circus, EC1.

October 17.

Victorian values

From Dr John Shannon

Sir, Perhaps I may offer some hope

(and perhaps encouragement) to Mr Hartwell who wrote to you (October 14) expressing his concern at the loss of another brick industrial chimney.

In York we have a good example of an early Victorian industrial brick chimney which, interestingly enough, still bears the camouflage put on it during the last war (a feature in itself of more than passing historical interest).

The chimney was, in June of this year, listed by the Secretary of State for the Environment as a building of special architectural and historical interest (grade II). It is indeed a good example of industrial archaeology which now worthily joins the other 1,200 listed buildings in York and the Secretary of State is to be congratulated on the breadth of vision which prompted him to include it.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SHANNON, Chair-

18 St Saviourgate,

York.

October 14.

Unkindest cut

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, When I was Vicar of St George's, Camberwell, the local "Co-op" in St George's Way, SE15, proclaimed to passers by: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd: Butcher: Self-service.

Yours sincerely,

ERIC JAMES, Director,

Christian Action,

11 Denny Crescent,

Kensington, SE11.

October 16.

Catholic doctrine

From Dr Ted Hope

Sir, As retiring chairman of the largest university validating body in the country (we have about 4,700 collegiate students reading for Leeds degrees and other awards), may I ask a question about David Walker's article last Wednesday (October 5) entitled "Polytechnic courses attacked"? It is this: What would have been the effect if the poly in question had been validated by a university rather than the Council for National Academic Awards?

University moderators and subject panels know personally the institutions they validate. They assess continuously and can react quickly both to shortcomings and new aspirations. Universities are in business to create and impose academic standards; they do so rigorously, by direct comparison – and in any case they have no desire to sell their own courses short by giving their cherished degrees for inferior work.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 577.8
FT Gilts: 81.26
FT All Share: 426.66 down 0.99

Bargains: 20.021

Datastream USM Leaders

Index: 83.09 down 1.12 New

York Dow Jones Average:

1262.50 down 1.02

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones

Index: 9,420.90 up 35.56

Hongkong: Hang Seng

Index: 77.55 up 33.04

Amsterdam: 150.4 down 0.9

Sydney: AO Index: 687.8

down 4.8

Frankfurt: Commerzbank

Index: 981.80 up 8.40

Brussels: General Index

127.12 down 0.49

Paris: CAC Index: 141.5 up 6.4

Zurich: SKA General 291.4 up 1.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5015 up 15pts
Index: 83.6 unchanged

DM 3.91 down 0.02

Fr 11.9425 down 0.0525

Yen 350. up 0.50

Dollar

Index: 125.9 down 0.5

DM 2.6025 down 0.0175

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.5015

Dollar DM 2,5990 down 0.021

INTERNATIONAL

ECU0.577188

SDR0.709040

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 10

Discount market loans week fixed 9

3 month interbank 9%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9%

3 month DM 5%

3 month Fr 14% up 14%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9%

Treasury long bond 103% up 103% up

ECGD Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983, inclusive: 9.718 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$400.50 pm \$395
close \$394.50 2263

New York latest: \$394.60

Kruegerand* (per coin):

\$406.407.50 (270.5-271)

Sovereigns (new):

\$93.94 (626.5275)

*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Davies & Newman Holdings, EDITHS, Firmin & Sons, Harrison & Crosshead, Hunting Petroleum Services, Istock Johnsons (amended), Walter Lawrence, London and Northern Group, Morris Perrin, Whittington International Holdings.

Finals: Brooke Bond Group, Castle (GB), Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Inc, Pater-son Zochonis.

Compa 7 Albyn Place, Edin-burgh (11.00).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Fleming Japanese Invest-ment Trust P & O Building, Leadenhall Street, EC1 (11.15).

Heidman, Great Northern

Hold, Kings Cross, M1 (11.30).

Howard Shanks, The

Worcester, Maida Vale, Road,

Survey (10.30).

Ricardo Consulting Engi-neers, St. Ermin's Hotel, Cax-ton Street SW1 (noon).

● The Cumbria works of British

Steel in Cumbria will close on

November 26 and 174 jobs will

be lost. BSC says it will try to

find other work for the em-ployees but admits it will be

difficult. Recently the mill has

been working only two or three

shifts a week and there have

been heavy losses. BSC says

that despite a vigorous sales

drive the markets have con-tinued to decline and there is no

prospect of recovery.

● Mr Michael Ashcroft, chair-man of Hawley Group, was

yesterday appointed non-executive

director of Cope Allman

International, the Bell fruit

machines company, where

Hawley has built up a 29.9 per

cent share stake.

● Fisons, the Ipswich-based

pharmaceuticals group, intend-

ing to enter the US convertible

loan stock market next month

by placing \$15m (£10m) stock

with US investors. In April the

group raised £25m in London

through a rights issue to

shareholders. The group's

shares fell 10p to 649p on the

stock market yesterday in

response to news of the placing.

Buying spree fuelled by heavy borrowing

Consumer boom continues with record spending last month

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

RETAIL SALES

	Sales by value quarterly seasonally adjusted (1978 = 100)	% change on year earlier
1982 Q1	108.5	+ 8
Q2	105.8	+ 8
Q3	108.9	+ 8
Q4	110.7	+ 10
1983 Q1	111.1	+ 8
Q2	114.5	+ 8
Q3	114.4 (p)	+ 8

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

month movements were erratic, the underlying trend was one of "very slight growth".

The consumer spending spree has been fuelled by heavy borrowing from banks and credit companies, and by the rising purchasing power of those in work.

The ratio of debt to family income is close to the peak reached at the height of the "Barber boom" in the early 1970s, at around 180 per cent of total income. The average family is paying about 3 per cent of its income in interest, twice as much as a decade ago.

These figures include mortgages. The Bank of England has estimated that about half of all lending for house purchases into spending on other things, equivalent last year to

spending - has already fallen to 8 per cent, its lowest level since 1971. But there is little sign that consumers' appetite for loans, especially mortgages, is diminishing, even though credit agencies are beginning to report greater problems with defaults.

The credit information agency UAPT Infolink said yesterday that applications for credit were up by 3.6 per cent in September from a year earlier, when credit demand was already

This is largely due to the fact that those in work are much better off than they were a year or so ago, with earnings rising markedly faster than prices. But this gap may disappear next year.

Inflation is expected to rise from its present level of just

over 5 per cent, with some forecasters predicting rates of 6 to 7 per cent next year, the growth of earnings is expected to remain at about 7 per cent or to fall slightly.

The prospect of a tailing-off of consumer spending, up to now the main agent of economic recovery, has led to some gloom over the sustainability of the upturn next year. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, who last week repeated that he saw no sign of the recovery petering out, expects investment and exports to take over to drive the economy forward. But these have so far failed to materialize.

Meanwhile, much of the benefit from the consumer boom has gone to foreign rather than British producers.

City Editor's Comment

A strong man for industry

One clear reason for welcoming Mr Norman Tebbit to the Trade and Industry Department is that this composite department needs leadership with his brand of toughness.

There were always policy tensions in both trade and industry departments. Now that they have been merged these conflicts are explicit and hard to sweep under the carpet: free trade, competition and market forces on the one hand; succour of strategic industries combined with promotion of the interests of successful enterprises on the other.

The Stock Exchange case, a nettle already grasped in principle, does not entirely fit into this simple split, since critics argued that reforms, while not wanted by its members, were necessary to further the City's successful international role.

Yet there is room for manoeuvre and the monitoring committee, set up to make sure the reforms required under the Parkinson-Gondison agreement were pursued with vigour, may well, under Mr Tebbit, take a harsher line with any defensive flannel.

The debate over merger policy may prove more tricky, but exposes the issues as clearly as any part of Mr Tebbit's wide portfolio.

The newcomer will surely be unable to avoid giving some new guidelines to business on what the Government's merger policy actually is, especially if, as expected, the department moves to raise from £15m to £25m the qualifying level for mergers to be scrutinized automatically by the director-general of Fair Trading.

The last real policy statement came from Sir John Nott when he was Trade Secretary back in 1980 and, although that questioned the role of conglomerate mergers, it was hardly crystal clear.

The department's view is

Ready for take off

The British Airports Authority, unlike some of the nationalized industries, is not reluctant to be privatized.

Indeed, it is so keen on joining the private sector, provided it can do so on its own terms as a single corporation, that it appears almost to be running away with itself.

Yesterday it produced a report by its merchant bank and stockbroker advisers discussing the likely "investor perception" the corporation will face when it comes to market.

The conclusion, not surprisingly, is that BAA will be a growth stock with good potential.

The management's record is described as outstanding and there are no problems of "nationalized industry attitudes".

The only difficulty with this is that the Government has not made up its mind whether to float the airports on the market or split them into separate components.

Surely Mr Nicholas Ridley, two days into his new job as transport secretary, and with something of a "ultra-dry" reputation, will not feel that he is being bounced into something?

LRC to extend bonuses

By Our Financial Staff

More than 4,000 British employees of LRC International will be able to benefit from a performance-linked bonus scheme which has helped make the group's executive, Mr Alan Wolz, one of the highest paid directors in the country.

Last year, Mr Wolz earned the full 30 per cent bonus allowed under the performance-related earnings scheme he introduced after taking over as chief executive of the contrac-tors-to-coupons company in 1979. His £231,461 (£154,000) pay cheque puts him at the top end of the earnings league among British executives, but behind fellow American, Mr Richard Giordano, chief executive of BOC, the gases group, who is the highest paid executive with a salary of £57,000 for last year.

Mr Wolz and 75 senior managers earned their 30 per cent bonus last year for their efforts in turning round the ailing LRC group. It is on

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

UK exports to Gulf States up 13.3%

British exporters have beaten the demand downturn among oil-producing Gulf states by registering a 13.3 per cent rise in sales this year.

Exports rose to £2,172m in the first eight months, with the most significant increase coming in Saudi Arabia (up 15.5 per cent to £1,021m) and the most spectacular in Oman (up 81.7 per cent to £295m).

Specialists are, however, not satisfied. The Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet), which advises the Government, is sending its assistant director, Miss Averil Harrison, on a month-long investigation of new buying techniques being developed by the Gulf states.

She will study the Gulf Cooperation Council's purchasing tactics, which are already having an impact on procurement of medical supplies; these tactics are expected to be extended to other areas soon.

The GCC will hold a meeting in Doha on November 7 and 8, and its secretary-general, Mr Abdullah Bishari of Kuwait, hopes to visit London to explain its business aims shortly afterwards.

The tentative date for the London conference is December 1.

About 100 businessmen attended a Comet Conference on pan-Arab cooperation two months ago, and the next event is certain to be even more popular.

"Many people do not believe what is happening," Miss Harrison said, "but companies must not underestimate what the GCC is doing."

Many observers have written off the Gulf states' attempts to emulate Europe's Common Market with the GCC, having seen its establishment a few years ago as primarily a defence grouping.

"There are more failed resolutions in the Arab world than anywhere else," said one. "But the GCC has done remarkably well. It is not only doing away with an excess of industrial white elephants, but has also abolished internal tariffs and is just starting to harmonise those for foreign purchases."

Problems have arisen in the import agency area. Abu Dhabi and Dubai have gone against GCC wishes by demanding that only their own nationals should represent foreign suppliers in their markets.

But when the purchasing power of the GCC's 10 million consumers - which include those in Oman, Bahrain and Qatar - is combined, the rules of the sales-game changes dramatically.

A medical supplies office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, started out buying only pharmaceuticals. It now purchases massive quantities of bandages, plastic syringes and so on, and looks set to move into more up-market equipment.

Mr Monty Montchloff, senior executive of the British Healthcare Export Council, went out two years ago to investigate its buying practices.

"The few companies which had latched on to it were, not surprisingly, keeping it to themselves," he explained.

The Gulf countries meet once a year and compile a huge set of tender documents. These detail everything to be bought jointly in the next 12 months. They also agree on which foreign companies are going to be allowed to bid against local suppliers.

However, it tends to be a case of the winner takes all: the firm with the keenest quote can usually expect to walk away with an order for its product from six markets.

John Lawless

In 1983 ERF expects to

1984 fears make further market fall likely

At the beginning of this month the London market appeared to be safely over 700. There was much talk of recovery, lower inflation, and higher company profits. But since then, the fall has been fast and fast. Is this a technical reaction or are we being told something important about 1984?

Undoubtedly there has been a modest reaction. From January to July the FT ordinary index went up, albeit unevenly, by almost 25 per cent. The sharpest drop, ironically came in the aftermath of the Conservative's election triumph.

Equities, by contrast, have accommodated themselves to current interest rates and fairly big movements up or down would be required to alter the market's perception of corporate profits.

Corporate costs could increase as the present wage round produces settlements higher than the unusually quiescent previous round. It is possible that British industry is approaching the point at which the profitability of extra capacity utilisation diminishes. Fund managers will then add further to their already sizable overseas portfolios.

The behaviour of the market suggests, therefore, that it does not expect a full bull to start again for a while. A continued fall is likely, followed by a rebound and then sideways movement. The best hope is that it will not be a full bear market.

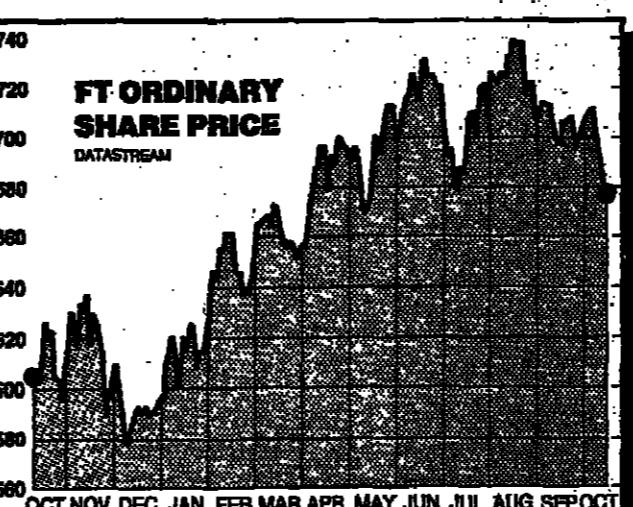
Two UBM shareholders not to have accepted are Newthill, the MacAlpine company holding 10 per cent, and the UBM Pension Fund with about 0.2 per cent. Newthill opposes the bid.

This means that Norcros faces difficulty obtaining sufficient acceptance on these terms for it to buy UBM outright. It needs acceptances of more than 90 per cent for it to compulsorily purchase those shares which did not accept the offer.

Failure to secure more than 50 per cent for control will mean some slippage in the UBM price - it has been 76p this year - and leave Norcros with a 34 per cent stake.

By contrast major British corporate borrowers have raised only 150m this year.

Warburgs and an impressive array of co-managers are arranging



Norcros-UBM

Norcros appears to have pushed itself into a corner by bidding £75m for UBM, the builders' merchant group. The share and cash alternative runs out tomorrow afternoon and is likely to be a cliff-hanger.

Pressure was building yesterday and attempts will continue today to convince shareholders to accept the Norcros offer. The share bid values UBM at 131p with a 125p cash alternative against a UBM price of 124p down 1p.

The way Norcros has been converging some acceptances into ownership by buying the shares offered has made it difficult to gauge shareholders' feelings.

Two UBM shareholders not to have accepted are Newthill, the MacAlpine company holding 10 per cent, and the UBM Pension Fund with about 0.2 per cent. Newthill opposes the bid.

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By contrast major British corporate borrowers have raised only 150m this year.

Warburgs and an impressive array of co-managers are arranging

the £100m Australian issue which matures in 2015.

The Australian issue will be priced tomorrow to yield 110 basis points over the Treasury 13% per cent 2004-05. Its previous issue is trading at about 120 points over but the new issue is five years longer and likely to be issued at 295 per cent thus giving investors the prospect of a capital gain.

Amic

The sharp downturn in the fortunes of Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic), the South African industrial arm of the mighty Anglo-American conglomerate, has prompted the first of what may be a string of subsidiary sales.

Anglo American Industrial has sold its African Products offshore to Tongaat-Hulett for £86.1m.

Amic is an accurate barometer of the South African economy. Its widespread interests encompass much of the non-mining activity of the country. Last year, the recession knocked over R120m (£75m) off turnover to R765m (£47.5m).

Amic's motor car manufacturing division is suffering badly. Tongaat-Hulett has made somewhat better and so is only having to pay R3.1m (£2m) in cash with the rest in shares.

That will give Amic 47.1 per cent of Tongaat, up from 38.3 per cent.

Norway raises its N Sea estimates

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Norway has followed Britain in reassessing the importance of its North Sea oil reserves and opening a second of its offshore industry.

Estimates of oil and gas reserves in the Norwegian sector have been revised from the equivalent of 2.7 billion tonnes of oil to 3.5 billion tonnes and the Troll field has now been classified as commercially viable.

The upgrading of Norwegian estimates of recoverable North Sea reserves comes as Marathon Oil UK has won the Department of Energy approval for the development of its North Sea.

Marathon estimates that bringing North Sea into production will involve a £1 billion investment with over 70 per cent of the money being spent with British companies.

Marathon has placed the contracts for the jacket design with Brown and Root in Britain and for the design of the platform modules with Matthey Hall Engineering.

Contracts for the jacket construction will be placed at the end of next year - foreign firms will be asked to tender but the contract is likely to go to a British firm.

Because of the technical problems involved in a gas condensate field, the Brae B platform will be among the largest in the North Sea. The Brae A platform at 36,000 tonnes topside is already among the largest.

The latest round of Norwegian licence applications has

RHM ends flour deal for £7m

By Vivien Goldsmith

Ranks Hovis McDougall is paying more than 75m to Dalgety to cancel the flour supply agreement set up in 1978 when Dalgety's subsidiary Spillers withdrew from breadmaking.

The industry shuddered when Spillers spent £22m closing 23 bakeries with the loss of 8,000 jobs and sold 13 of its plants to its rivals Ranks Hovis McDougall and Associated British Foods. As part of the sale deal Spillers was to supply flour to certain RHM bakeries for 10 years.

"We wish had not had to concede the point that we had to buy flour from a competitor for 10 years - but we did," said a RHM spokesman. "It was flour that we could have supplied ourselves."

Neither party will specify the details of the contract except to say that sales decreased over the years of the contract, and are now about 8 per cent of Spillers' output.

Now with less than five years to run and two thirds of the tonnage supplied RHM is able to take over the supply from its rivals 14 mills without taking on any extra staff.

Mr Terry Price, the chief executive at Dalgety, said he was "delighted" with the deal. The flour was being supplied from five of the company's 10 mills which were "almost overloaded."

RHM has had talks with the assembly line, which is being redesigned and by January will enable a doubling of production - without any significant increase in costs or employees.

The work is being done by in-house labour. The result will be that if RHM can sell only two more trucks a day, profits will jump to £2m a year from the present break-even level.

One reason why foreign manufacturers are mounting road shows and intensive marketing campaigns as the market turns up, albeit slowly. They are, in effect, attempting to woo away distributors of British trucks with extraordinary discounts of up to 15,000 and year-long credit facilities. They are attempting to put out of business one or more of the British truck companies.

The last three years have been disastrous for the European truck market. Sales slumped from a 1979 peak of 250,000 to below 150,000. In Britain, the market fell more than half in a year, leaving British Leyland saying that its truck subsidiary was literally "fighting for survival".

The effect of that slump on ERF was that it went from record profits and sales in 1979/80 to losses in 1981. Staffing was cut by half, to about 600, and sales of more than 3,000 a year have fallen to an expected level this year of 1,500.

As Mr Foden pointed out, if

ERF expects to

produce a small profit, but it is not expected to pay dividends. Indeed, last week it passed a dividend payment on its preference shares for the second time this year.

The ERF deal would enable RHM in its 50th anniversary year to offer a wider range of vehicles and thus greater profits to its 26 distributors. But Mr Foden, apparently thriving in the face of adversity is adamant: "We will not buy our market share. We have learned to live on a much reduced share and are now achieving a significant trading improvement."

A visit around the company's Cheshire plant shows why. The assembly line is being redesigned and by January will enable a doubling of production - without any significant increase in costs or employees.

The work is being done by in-house labour. The result will be that if RHM can sell only two more trucks a day, profits will jump to £2m a year from the present break-even level.

It is ironic for both men that their departure coincides not with the beginning of hard times but the end.

Dramatic improvements in

company profits, in the motorcycle industry, and across the board, are widely expected in Japan when third quarter figures begin to be reported next month.

The Japanese stock market has been way ahead of events. As the most famous names of the Japanese consumer electronics, motor, steel, textiles and chemical industries have reported their worst, share prices have surged ahead on the back of the expected export-led recovery.

Over the past year, the Nikkei Dow Jones, the equivalent of the Financial Times Index, has risen from under 7,000 to over 9,400.

That crunch, however, has been a mere hiccup by British standards, as Mr Norman Tebbit, the new Trade and Industry Secretary, will discover when he visits Japan.

Now exports and home demand are picking up strongly, helped earlier this year by a year's end oil price. Japan may never again achieve the growth rates seen in the 1960s and 1970s, but it will continue to outperform other developed countries. This year, GDP is expected to rise by more than 4 per cent.

Such rates have attracted European investors into the Japanese stock market in increasing numbers.

Russell Brothers sold

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Neil Phoenix, a 40-year-old chartered accountant, has launched a £720,000 bid for the tiny exhibition contracting and shopping group Russell Brothers of Paddington.

The controlling Russell family put their 56 per cent stake in the company up for sale in June. Now they have agreed to sell to Mr Phoenix for £1 a share.

Mr Phoenix will be extending this offer to other shareholders in accordance with City takeover rules. But his bid became of little more than academic interest following the recent acquisition of Russell Brothers by a consortium of investors.

Four of the group's six directors will resign as a result of the transaction and a Mr William Johnston will be appointed to the board as chief executive. The company has recorded small losses in three of its last four trading years.

Investment

Now there is no incentive for anyone other than the family to accept his offer. Mr Phoenix said that he wanted to preserve the share quote, anyway, and would have arranged for the brokers to offer the shares to underwriters to sell to Mr Phoenix for £1 a share.

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Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Which energy claims are true?

Aggressive advertising campaigns by the gas and electricity industries vigorously knocking each other have provoked several members of the public to write to the Advertising Standards Authority.

Most of them were not complaining, however, but sending out cries of help about their confusion over conflicting claims on central heating costs, which is right? They were asking.

These letters were sparked off by two campaigns still running from gas heating manufacturers, taking issue with claims by the Electricity Council and the regional electricity boards that night storage heaters, running on the Economy 7 tariff, are cheaper to buy and run than gas central heating systems.

One campaign is run by the Gas Central Heating Group, which is made up of manufacturers such as Baxi Heating, Potterton International and TI Glow-worm. The campaign includes some extremely aggressive advertisements by Saatchi & Saatchi. One shows an electric fire tied in a noose, with the headline "Gas central heating costs are nowhere near as painful".

Another advertisement is headed "Night-time saving Daylight robbery" and states: "The Electricity Council make a lot of noise about how cheap it is to run their storage heaters on night-time Electricity 7 electricity. But how do they make you pay for that lovely cheap night-time electricity? You've guessed it. More expensive daytime electricity. A lot more expensive... It's not so much Economy 7, as False Economy 7".

A third advertisement shows a cartoon of a man hurling a night storage heater out of the window under the headline "How to turn off night storage heating". While gas central heating can be turned on or off at the flick of a switch, says the advertisement, people with electric storage heaters "have to decide the night before if they want the heating on next day... They can turn it down but not off".

If this were not enough, the Electricity Council finds itself simultaneously under fire from the Gas Wall Heaters Manufacturers. The campaign, produced by the Advertising Agency Partnership, refers to the users of electric storage heaters as "Wallys". "Only a Wally thinks bigger is hotter".

says one headline. Another reads: "False Economy 7, or real economy gas. Don't be a Wally."

People who have recently bought electric storage heaters may well be upset because the implication is that they have been conned. The Electricity Council has complained to the ASA about the Saatchi & Saatchi advertisements, and the Electric Home Bureau, which represents electric heating manufacturers, has complained about both campaigns.

Mr John Partin, account director at the AAP, is unrepresentative about his agency's campaign and, though the ASA's official ruling will not be published for some weeks - after it has been before the Code of Advertising Practice Committee - it seems clear that the "Wallys" campaign will continue in much the same form as before, with only a few minor alterations to the body copy.

According to Mr Partin: "Electric storage heaters have made a dramatic comeback in recent years as a result of very successful advertising by the Electricity Council. Sales have risen from 80,000 units in 1976 to around 350,000 last year, and in the first six months of 1983 sales are reported to be up a further 65 per cent. By contrast, sales of gas wall heaters have remained static for the past three years."

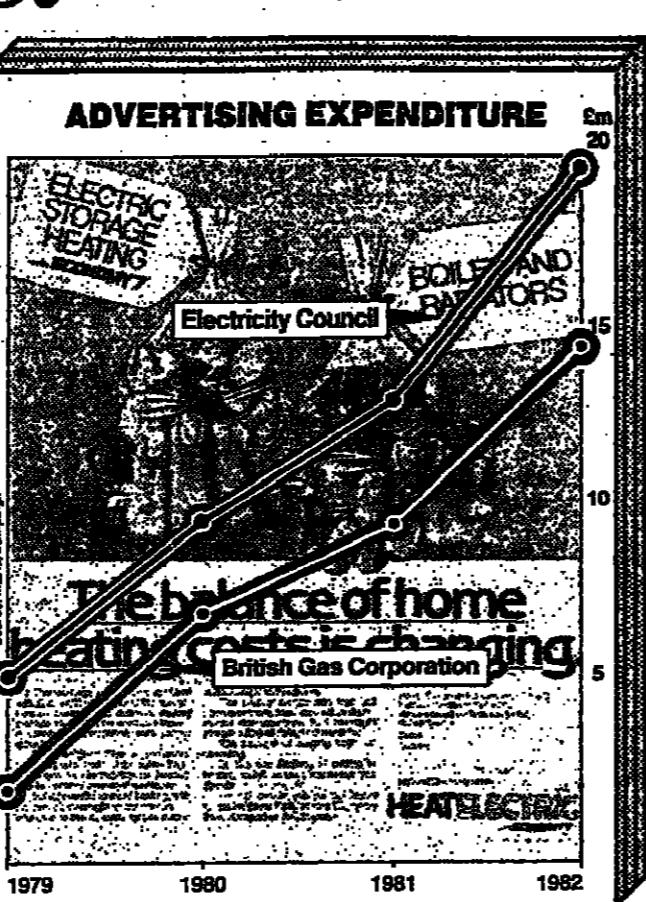
Yet the electric storage heater is, we believe, a dinosaur product - heavy, unwieldy and uncontrollable. We believe that the public has been confused by the Electricity Council's cam-

The implication is that some buyers have been conned

paign and we felt the best way to reverse the trend was by tackling their claims head-on and providing a direct comparison between the cost of installing and running electric storage heaters and gas wall heaters.

"Our ads are actually very detailed and are a positive attempt to increase sales. The use of the term 'Wally' is merely a dramatic way of focusing attention on the issues."

The electricity versus gas row is not the first "knocking copy" argument this year, but what differentiates it from cases such as that of the two lawnmower



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The ASA is in no position to dispel the confusion

facturers, though no figures are given of the split between the two partners.

On a more general front, the Government is reported to be concerned about the implications of heavy advertising expenditure by the two energy boards.

It said: "The members of the GCHG, who are all private enterprise companies, now find themselves in the invidious

situation of having to spend a vastly increased amount of money to counter the misleading propaganda of a nationalized industry."

Even the Electricity Council's expenditure is not all public

money. For the past three years, many of the council's advertising campaigns, including much of the storage heater and Economy 7 advertising, have been jointly financed by the council and the heating man-

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Alison and Andrew are today's winners

A 14-year-old girl and a boy aged 15 are the winners of *The Times* Classroom Computer competition. They are Alison Daily of Wors School, Mead Vale, Weston-super-Mare, and Andrew McIntosh of Annan Academy, Annan, Dumfries, Scotland. The winning decision was made by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to the third competition were (1) B; (2) B; (3) C; (4) A; (5) B.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a personal gift of the *Times* Atlas of World History.

Alison Daily (14) of Wors School, Weston-super-Mare, is hoping to acquire a home computer to share with her younger brother, who is also a pupil at her school. She started computers studies this September, and is enjoying the course. She is starting to write simple programs and spends some of her lunch breaks in the school computer club.

Miss T. Keen, Alison's computer teacher, says that in the school club there has been an interesting move away from writing and playing games to more serious applications and programming.

Andrew McIntosh (15) of Annan Academy will be starting computer studies for the first time this week upon his return from half term. Hitherto, his school used computers only in the Maths department, but will now have the services of a new computer teacher, who will use the computer room, equipped with ten new BBC machines. Andrew has a Sinclair Spectrum

World History. The eight runners-up are: Rosina Morrison, Falkland CP School, Newbury, Berks; Darren Humphrey, Roundwood Park School, Harpenden, Herts; Rachel Battersby, St Albans School, Oldham; Bryan Childs, Burnt Ash Junior School, Bromley, Kent; Christine Gallagher, St Andrews High School, Kirkcaldy, Fife; Ross Smith, Forrester High School, Edinburgh; Jeffrey Jones, Llanfair Cae'r-egion High School, Powys; Fiona Jeffrey-Look, Croydon High School. Each receives a *Times* Atlas.



Classroom Computer competition

Here is the sixth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of *The Times* Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of *The Times* (you will find it at the foot of The Times) and enter them in the competition.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15 to 18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will receive a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of £100.

3. Other entries with all correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of £50.

4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in *The Times*. No photographs will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in *The Times* relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student at the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module. 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

● The *Times* Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

COMPETITION NO 6

History

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, October 28.

- When did Pascal invent his calculating machine?
A 1642
B 1715
C 1812
- When was the spiral slide rule invented?
A 1561
B 1660
C 1782
- What year did Babbage conceive his analytical engine?
A 1795
B 1833
C 1906
- When did Colossus run?
A 1881
B 1943
C 1983
- In which year did Atari produce the world's first video game?
A 1967
B 1972
C 1975

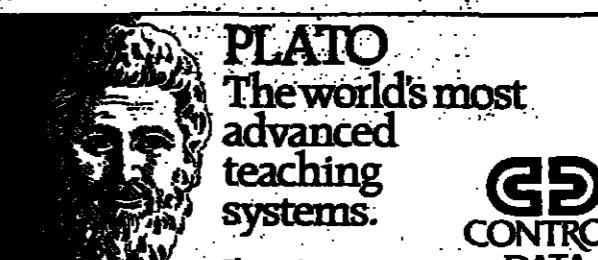
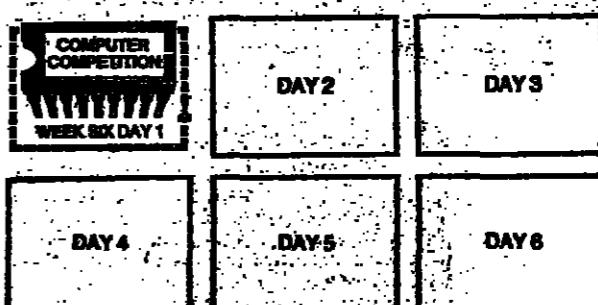
Tie-breaker

In fewer than twenty words explain why Babbage's original ideas are important to today's computer users.

FULL NAME _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____
HOME TELEPHONE _____

SENDED TO:
The Times Computer Competition No. 6, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.



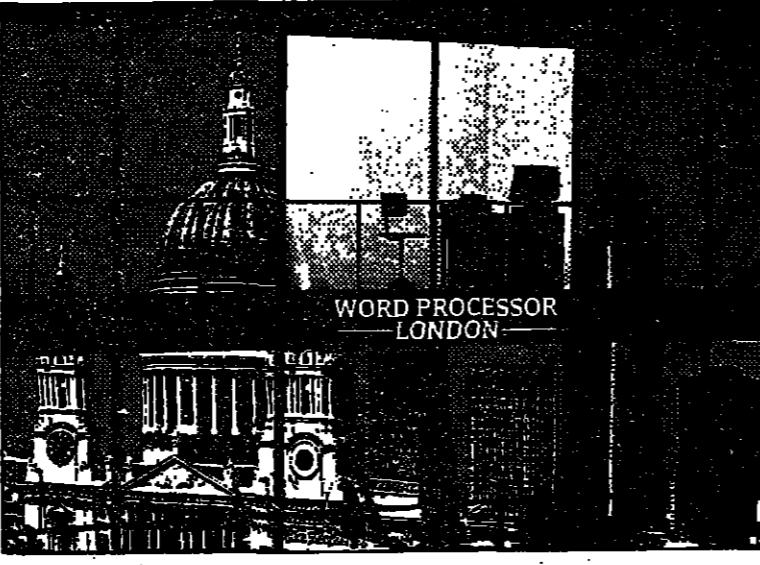
The best
COMPUTER NEWS
for years



In their various ways the telex machine, the computer terminal and the word processor are probably all contributing to the efficiency of your company.

Of course each machine has its limitations, but that's quite normal.

But just suppose for a moment that those limitations were removed.



information from one place to another.

A single unit, the size of a filing cabinet, installed in your building can give each of your computers, terminals, or telex machines the potential to contact any other whatever the distance. Whatever the type or make of machine.

As your business grows, Beeline allows you to add what-

With Beeline they'll talk to one another quite happily.

Imagine if the personal computer sitting silently on your desk were suddenly able to send a telex to Paris.

Not content with that feat, picture it going on to despatch three copies of a report to Manchester before consulting a database in New York.

Then imagine it circulating your European managers with a memo and giving you an urgent message from your Hong Kong office before returning to its normal tasks.

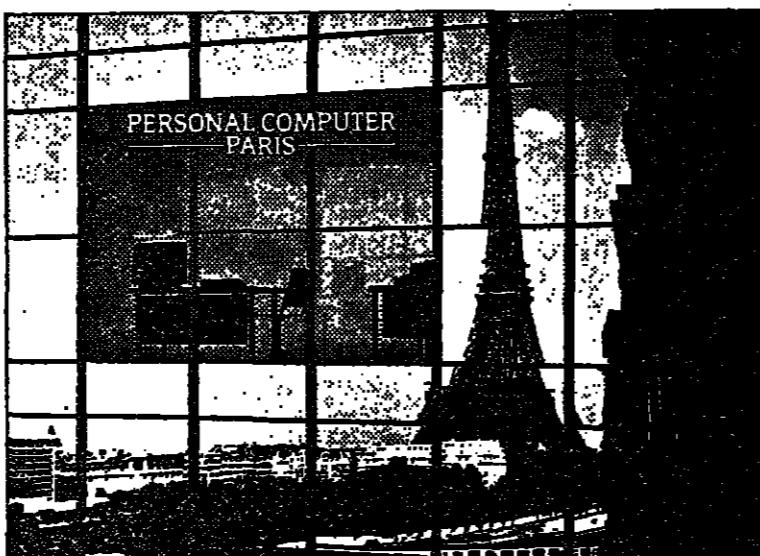
Next, stretch your imagination a little further and think of the increase in efficiency if every computer, terminal and word processor in your company were given that flexibility.

Does it sound impossible? Or impossibly expensive?

With Beeline, it's neither.

Beeline is a remarkable new system which allows you to do all these things without having to scrap your existing hardware.

It's quite simply the world's most flexible means of sending



ever additional hardware you need, without any fears about compatibility or being "locked in" to a single supplier.

Furthermore, as Swift, Telenet and other computer-based services develop, Beeline will take them all in its stride.

After all, it is made by CASE, the British worldleader in data communications.

A status we have been able to achieve through helping

such communications-oriented companies as Citibank,

Esso and Blue Circle Industries.

What's more, we have retained that position by providing comprehensive service and back-up on a worldwide scale.

If you'd like help in getting your machines to talk to one another, complete the coupon below or call us on FREEFONE CASE for a free Beeline brochure.

It could silence any worries you may have about the state of your company's communications.



To: Marketing Services Dept, Computer And Systems Engineering plc, FREEPOST, Watford, Herts WD1 8PH. Please send me more information on Beeline, as fast as existing technology allows.

Name _____
Company _____

Position _____
Address _____

Telephone: _____

BEELINE FROM CASE

Breaking the communication barrier.

CASE, COMPUTER AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING PLC, CAXTON WAY, WATFORD BUSINESS PARK, WATFORD, HERTS, WD1 8XH, ENGLAND. TELEPHONE: 0923 33500. TELEX 923325.

Chay 10/15/83

CRICKET: YORKSHIRE MEET AGAIN TO DECIDE WHETHER TO RE-INSTATE THE MAN THEY SACKED

Boycott affair far from over

By Peter Ball

The belief that Dr Johnson was really referring to Yorkshiremen when he wrote 'they are a fair people, they never speak well of one another' will receive further reinforcement at Headingley this afternoon when the Yorkshire committee meet to consider anew their decision not to renew Geoffrey Boycott's contract.

For even in the recent annals of Yorkshire cricket, which for intrigues and passions make the plots of such outlandish soap operas as *Dallas* and *Dynasty* seem like the products of a prosaic imagination, the latest round of the continuing saga has been extraordinary. So deep are the divisions that it is hard to believe that even if the Boycott affair is settled satisfactorily - and it is hard to see how such warring views can be reconciled - the struggle for control of the club is likely to continue.

Accusations of bad faith are of course *de rigueur*, but so heated has the debate become that it is almost standard practise for partisans to compare their opponents to Hitler, Genghis Khan or other gentlemen one would prefer not to sit down with at a committee table.

The exception is Michael Crawford, the county chairman who both sides view as a man of honour. It was Crawford's initiative which led to the recalling of the committee in response to the stream of protest which greeted the original decision 12 days ago. Mr Crawford acted in response to a suggestion emanating from the protest meeting at Ossett a week ago on Sunday attended by 500 members. One of the speakers, Bob Slicer, a Bradford businessman, suggested that Boycott would be willing to accept a one-year contract which would permit him to play through his testimonial year, and then retire.

It was as near to a compromise as that heated meeting reached. The atmosphere was such that one observer commented that had Ronnie Burnet, the chairman of the cricket committee which is seen as the main driving force in the anti-Boycott camp, shown up, 'he would have been lynched on the spot'. The protest meeting agreed to demand a special general meeting of the club, unless Mr Slicer's compromise was accepted.

Although the idea of a one-year contract had been mooted earlier in the season, it had never been taken up. Mr Crawford says that he suggested it to Sid Fielden, the former secretary of the Reform Group, and one of Boycott's closest allies, asking him to sound out



Crawford (left), trying to reconcile Hawk, Burnet (centre), and Boycott's champion Fielden.

Boycott on the subject, but Boycott rejected this, saying that an informal conversation on the subject had occurred, but he had not been asked to approach Boycott, and that the approach should have come from Mr Crawford or Mr Burnet.

Boycott's carefully worded statement on the same day - his first comment on the subject - reopened the possibility. Accordingly Mr Crawford contacted Mr Burnet and Julian Vallance, the chairman of the club's Press and Public Relations committee, and they agreed that the committee should reconvene to consider the possibility of a one-year contract. Mr Crawford, who is acutely aware of the club's financial position, is anxious to avoid the cost of a special general meeting, and is also privately convinced that its destructiveness would exceed anything seen so far. "I would do anything in my power to avoid calling a special general meeting and then retire he would do so.

Others are less sanguine, and should Boycott have a successful season in 1984 - and there is no reason to suppose that the committee's opponents have been much more vociferous, and much more organised, than their supporters, the wave of anger which spread through the county in support of Boycott was unmistakable. Evening papers from Middlesbrough to Sheffield were inundated with letters of support. A poll of 600 people conducted by the *Leeds Evening Post* showed 94 per cent of popular support for Boycott, and among members in the poll the percentage was 92 per cent.

Whether, as Boycott's supporters hope and believe, that

means Mr Crawford will swing his weight behind the compromise is another matter. On the face of it the compromise has much to recommend it. It would allow one of the greatest of batsmen to retire with a modicum of dignity, ameliorate the feeling of bad taste over a player who had just been granted a testimonial then being sacked by the same committee.

It would above all avoid the potentially hideous spectacle of Boycott, dressed in a suit, taking a collection at Bradford while out in the middle his erstwhile colleagues were on the razz at 50 for seven.

Whether he would really solve anything, however, is a question which will concern the 'floating voters' who the Boycott faction need to switch sides if what Mr Fielden describes as 'faint ray of hope and no more than that' is to be realised. Peter Briggs, the Manchester solicitor and former president of the Reform Group, says that Boycott is a man of integrity and if he agrees to accept a one-year contract and then retire he would do so.

There could be little doubt that a special general meeting would react. Even if one accepts that the committee's opponents have been much more vociferous, and much more organised, than their supporters, the wave of anger which spread through the county in support of Boycott was unmistakable. Evening papers from Middlesbrough to Sheffield were inundated with letters of support. A poll of 600 people conducted by the *Leeds Evening Post* showed 94 per cent of popular support for Boycott, and among members in the poll the percentage was 92 per cent.

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Schoolboy bowler puts a brake on West Indians

Greenidge, Gomes and Richardson in seven overs.

NORTH ZONE: First innings 291-5 dec (Mayott Singh 122, Yasir Shah 59). Second innings 132-2 (R Lambie & Richardson 50, Davis 26, Nealy Singh 5, Richards & Daniel 2, A Mathews not out). Total 423-7. Azzedine Aziz 2-10; Richards 2-10; Shah 1-4. Extras 96 (60, 10, 10, 10). Total 5 wickets dec) 171.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-44, 3-100, 4-103, 5-127, 6-141, 7-188.

BOWLING: Valson 6-0-42-0; Chetan 16-1-61-2; Gomes 12-4-63-2; Aziz 17-7-35-2; Shukla 2-1-3-0; Shah 1-1-0-0.

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TENNIS

Miss Graf's pay day is rapidly approaching

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent



Hannika: threatened

Hobbs are British champions, but should they meet this week, will be on opposite sides of the net.

The last eight in the qualifying competition will play down to four this morning, thus deciding the distribution of almost £25,000 in preliminary money before the big money goes on the table. 'Big money' is, these days, as vague as 'young'. Consider Miss Graf in relation to Anne Smith, who shared the Brighton doubles title three years running, but at the age of 24 has withdrawn to university to study psychology. There is something funny going on in women's tennis.

Some of the sports will be in front of British audiences, but the alternative was difficult, understands tennis geometry and shot sequences, and is boldly eager to win points, rather than wait for her opponent to lose them. She has shown nerves, too - and needed them in winning close matches against Anthea Stewart and Lee Pichova.

The feedings, a sandwich in which six Europeans separate two Americans, suggest that the last eight will be Chris Lloyd v Mima Jausovec, Andrea Temesvary v Virginia Ruzic, Iva Budarova v Joanna Durie, and Miss Pfaff v Pamela Shriver. The likely match between Miss Durie and Miss Shriver would be a pointer to the forthcoming Wightman Cup encounter.

The doubles seedings suggest that the line-up for the semi-finals will be Mrs Lloyd and Miss Shriver v Miss Ruzic and Catherine Tanvier, Miss Durie and Ann Krymova v Anne Hobbs and Candy Reynolds. Miss Durie and Miss

Shriver, a Wigan schoolboy, will be in the semi-finals.

SECOND QUALIFYING ROUND (British entries): A Brown & H. Pukinskis (Cz), 6-1, 6-1, 6-1; D. Coles & P. Tepeskund (USA), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; G. Gellat & P. K. Kandupontus (Fin), 6-4, 6-4; G. Graf (West) & L. Pichova (Cz), 7-5, 7-5.

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Market justifies valuation of Shareef Dancer

By Michael Seely

The underlying strength of the bloodstock market has been shown by the results of the October Open Yearling Sales which ended at Newmarket on Saturday. Aggregate average median prices all showed an increase on last year's figures. 940 lots were on offer, compared with 692 in 1982.

The total aggregate advanced by 41.45 per cent to 6,769,125 guineas. The average increased to an even more remarkable extent by 72.52 per cent to 12,820 guineas. The median price - that is to say the figure in the middle when all sales are put in price order - when up from 4,660 to 7,400 guineas. The ratio of lots sold also increased from 75.49 per cent to 94.07 per cent. Tattersall's chairman, Michael Watt, said: "It was a very successful sale, especially for the better horses. Unfortunately, too many nice physical specimens had weak pedigrees."

George Blackwell, the bloodstock agent, sounded a sound judge. He bought Nicco, the winner of the 1974 2,000 Guineas, for £10,000 and Henbit, the hero of the 1980 Derby, for only £24,000. "Until recently I have been able to be pretty accurate about what a yearling might fetch," he said. "But not nowadays. It is easy to be wrong by as much as £100,000. And I'm not talking about the top-priced lots either."

As the yearling prices increased, the sales increased, and the numbers continued to rise, but the valuations continued to stay the same. The victory of El Graf Señor in last Friday's William's Hill Dewhurst Stakes provided yet another dramatic advertisement for the potential stallion whose classic winning sons and grandsons this season include Shareef Dancer, Caspion, Lomond and L'Empereur. A nomination to Northern Dancer now commands \$600,000 and one

to Nijinsky \$400,000 and so against this background the \$150,000 that will be charged for a nomination to Shareef Dancer is not excessive.

The syndication of Shareef Dancer is now complete. Sheikh Maktoum Al Maktoum has reserved 10 shares for the use of the family and 30 have been sold abroad worldwide. "The response from the United States has been particularly gratifying," Robert Acton, Sheikh Mohammed's general stud manager, said yesterday. "Although several shares have been sold in Europe unfortunately only two have gone to those who pay taxes in the United Kingdom."

The Maktoum family appreciate the fact that the disappointment is not in the market, but that Shareef Dancer is unable to run in either the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe or the Champion Stakes. However, they were advised by Michael Stoute, that the so-called work had been particularly gratifying.

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RUGBY UNION

Zimbabwe renew faith, Canada take hope, Japan seek parity

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

It would have been a fascinating prospect had the three national touring sides who have played in Britain this autumn been put together in a round-robin competition of their own before leaving. Would Japanese efficiency have outmatched Canadian enthusiasm, and would a Zimbabwean side free of injury have offered both of them a surprise?

The Zimbabweans returned home leaving little impression behind them. As the white population of their country declines and until the black population has caught up the torch, their rugby will continue to struggle. The Canadian problem is one of geography, climate and opposition from professional team sports. Yet they left for home last weekend with hope renewed after the 27-0 defeat by an England XV.

"Had we not performed in the manner we did against England we would have had to go back and take a very serious look at what we have learned and what we are not doing in our game", Alan Rees, the Canadian manager, said. "We are going through a transition period but we are a young

Hewson withdraws through injury

Auckland (Reuter) - Allan Hewson, New Zealand's full-back, has withdrawn from the All Black team preparing to leave for an eight-match tour of England and Scotland.

Hewson, who scored a world record 26 points against Australia last year, has an Achilles tendon injury, the Rugby Football Union said yesterday.

He has been the All Blacks' regular full-back since 1981 and played in all four internationals this year against the British Isles.

Kieran Crowley, 22, has been named as Hewson's replacement. He is currently playing in Parma, Northern Italy, and is uncapped. He has appeared for the New Zealand under-21 side.

ICE HOCKEY

Dundee Rockets suffer an education on ice

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets did not lack inspirational example for their European Cup game against Rovaniemi. Their manager, Tom Stewart, showed them *Miracle on the Ice*, the film that tells how the United States stunned the Soviet Union to win the gold medal at the 1980 Olympic Games.

But there was no miracle at Dundee on Saturday. "An education," is how Stewart described it.

Unflustered by Dundee's patched netting and snags-planked barrier ("I have never seen anything like this"), Rovaniemi's Finnish coach, Risto Hansson, said of the rink or by the Rockets' hard-hitting and determined attacking.

Two Danish champions looked a class above any club team seen in Britain for some time. They held a 7-0 lead at the end of the first period, won the game 12-3 and advanced to the second round by an aggregate score of 21-5. Gronvaldt scored three goals, all in the last period. The huge Hougard and not quite so huge Moser added two goals each.

The Rockets fell to a series of swift and telling breaks. "They played badly," Hansson said. "They pressed us in our zone with four, sometimes five players. We say, thank you very much."

Dundee completed a miserable weekend by losing 5-3 in Murrayfield. Roy Halpin, Dundee's top scorer and player-coach, had a hand in all their goals as they took a 3-1 lead five minutes into the second period, before two characteristic goals from Kelland - one after a

EUROPEAN CUP: 1st round 2nd leg: Dundee 3, Rovaniemi 5.

HEMELYN BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier Division: Fife (Owen 4, Gandy 2, Doherty 1, Doherty 2, 18, Gandy 2, Bournouf 2, Bournouf 2, 15, British 2.

AUTUMN CUP: Cleveland 7, Erie 4, Whitley 5, Nottingham 4, Stretford 2, Murrayfield 5, Dundee 3, Stretford 10, Middlesbrough, Stretford 14, Whitley 5, Fife 5, Stockport 5, Croydon 7, Ayr 9, Fife 4, Solihull 4 (Stratford 3), Peterborough 3.

House of Lords

Damages claim against council not an abuse

Davy v Spelthorne Borough Council

Before Lord Fraser of Tullyborth, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Roskill, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman [Speeches delivered October 13]

A claim for damages against a local planning authority for negligence based on the plaintiff's allegation that he had refrained from appealing against an enforcement notice on the negligent advice given to him by the local planning authority or its officers was not an abuse of the process of the court either because the validity of the enforcement notice could, by section 243 (1) (a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, only be questioned if the grounds in section 88 (2) of the Act or that the plaintiff's claim raised questions of public law that could only be raised by way of judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the local planning authority, the Spelthorne Borough Council, from a judgment of the Court of Appeal (*The Times* February 10, 1983; *1983* 31 LGR 580) (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Fox and Mr Justice Bush) who refused to set out the claim of the plaintiff, Mr Arthur J. Davy, Mr Jerome Sullivan, QC and Mr David Mote for the council; Mr Kenneth Bagnall, QC and Miss Erica Foggin for Mr Davy.

LODGE FRASER said that the appeal was a sequel to the decision of the House in *O'Reilly v Mackman* ([1982] 3 WLR 1096). The issue of most general importance related to the circumstances in which a person with a cause of action against a public authority, connected with the performance of its public duty, was entitled to proceed against the authority by way of an ordinary action, as distinct from an application for judicial review.

Mr Davy alleged that, as a result of discussions and correspondence with the council's officers, in November 1979 he had entered into an agreement with the council whereby he had undertaken not to appeal against an enforcement notice to be served on him by the council in respect of his use of

premises provided that the notice would not be enforced by the council for three years from the date of its service.

The council maintained that he was not entitled to have the merits of his defence to the enforcement notice investigated in these proceedings because the defence was in substance a challenge to the validity of the enforcement notice and was therefore barred by section 243 of the 1971 Act, which provided:

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this section - (a) the validity of an enforcement notice does not extend by way of appeal under Part V of this Act - to be questioned in any proceedings whatsoever on any of the grounds on which such an appeal may be brought..."

The defence on which Mr Davy had relied would have been that under paragraph (d) of section 88 (2) of the 1971 Act "in the case of notice which, by virtue of section 57 (4), may be issued only within the period of four years from the date of the breach of planning control to which the notice relates, that period had elapsed at the date when the notice was issued."

The council had applied to have that "validity" in section 243 (1) (a) was not intended to be understood in its strict sense but was used to mean merely "enforceability". Accordingly, the fact that Mr Davy was not questioning the "validity" of the enforcement notice was immaterial.

They had left Mr Davy's claim for damages for negligence alive. The council now sought to have that remaining claim struck out.

The council's first contention was that the claim for damages involved a challenge to the enforcement notice that was, in substance, a challenge to its validity and was, therefore, barred by section 243 of the 1971 Act.

It was a necessary step in Mr Davy's case on his claim for damages to show that he had a good defence to the enforcement notice - good enough to have given him a

Freak goal keeps Slough dreaming of pulling in the big one

Goalkeeper who lost his credibility in next county

fit for the game against a Welsh XV on Saturday. Matsuo, the captain, plays his fourth successive game at stand-off.

Newbridge, without their captain and hooker Stokes, who had been ill, will be led from stand-off by Turner, one of only five players from the side that beat Pontypridd last Saturday.

Shaw, the lock who has been picked against Japan at the National Stadium next Saturday, is likely to withdraw from the Newbridge side, and his replacement has yet to be decided. Newbridge enjoyed themselves last week by running in seven tries against Gloucester at King'sholm and they will give Japan every bit as hard a game as Neath did.

Tilmann Briggs, the Canadian coach stressed that his players now appreciated the need for greater technical ability if they were to advance against the world's leading rugby countries. The Japanese are by no means short of technique and they, like the Canadians, have moments on tour when their backs have made opposition look positively leaden-footed.

With a win, a defeat and a draw to their credit they go into today's game at Newbridge without the prop, Ishiyama, who damaged a knee in the draw at Neath. He hopes to be

French to tour South Africa

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (Reuter) - The French Rugby Union Federation is planning a tour of South Africa as soon as the international match calendar permits. Its President, Alain Ferrières, said yesterday.

Last April, the Federation called off a tour of South Africa planned for June, after a personal appeal from President François Mitterrand. But Ferrières indicated that his federation was determined to defy government policy this time pointing out that other French sportsmen - notably the professional racing drivers who took part in last Saturday's Grand Prix at Kyalami - were free to compete in South Africa.

BOXING

Wallace is already two bouts ahead

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Britain could have a world champion in Keith Wallace if the calculations of Frank Warren, the flyweight's manager, are correct. So confident is Warren in the Liverpool boxer's ability that he has agreed to pay the European champion, Antoine Montero, of France, a record £24,000 to defend his title at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel on November 2.

If Wallace wins, Warren is prepared to let him defend the title against Charlie Maggi, who recently lost his world crown to Frank Cedeño, of the Philippines. Maggi's plans are not certain but as he has not told the British Boxing Board of Control whether or not he intends to retire, it is generally believed that he might have one more bout, which could be against Wallace.

There was more action elsewhere. Two last-period goals from Leggett clinched a 5-4 win for Streatham at Nottingham; Solihull made seconds from time; and Whitley's winner at Billingham came from Stephen Smith with five seconds left to play.

MURRAYFIELD'S Autumn Cup prospects were damaged by having to concede the lead from their scheduled bout in Glasgow. The Crossmyloof rink continue to refuse entry to Paul Heavey, a Murrayfield defenceman who played for Glasgow until he was barred from the rink two seasons ago. For the second time in two seasons, Murrayfield refused to play the game.

There was more action elsewhere. Two last-period goals from Leggett clinched a 5-4 win for Streatham at Nottingham; Solihull made seconds from time; and Whitley's winner at Billingham came from Stephen Smith with five seconds left to play.

"We are prepared to defend against Maggi in December," Warren said, almost implying that it would be a profitable way of filling in the time while waiting for the WBA champion, Santos Laciar, to accept Wallace's challenge. The little Argentine is asking for £30,000.

Wallace, ranked No 3 in the WBC, starts the final phase of his preparation for the European challenge on Thursday when Mike Iruju, the brilliant Kenyan bantamweight, arrives in London for sparring.

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Legal Appointments

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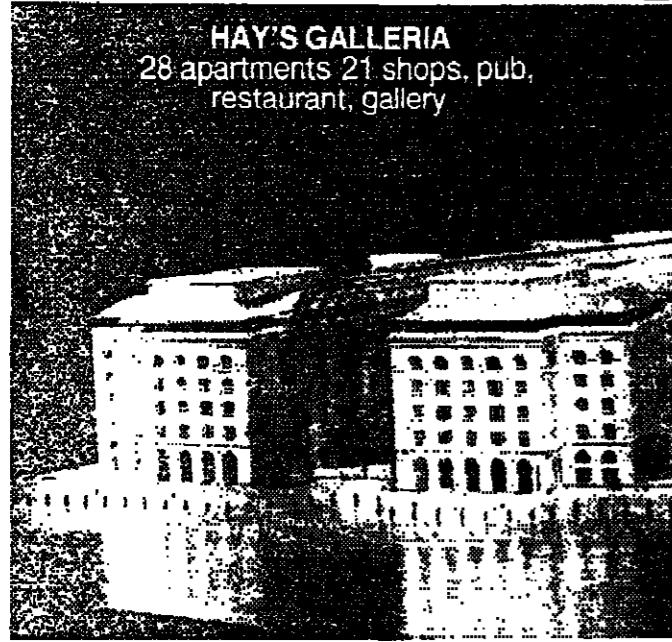
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Scale models showing the proposed London Bridge City, with a business centre stretching half a mile on the south bank of the Thames (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Biggest development in Europe unveiled

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

London Bridge City should be built in less than 10 years and will provide 7,000 jobs, its developers said yesterday in their first public comment about the huge project between London Bridge and Tower Bridge.

As workers chipped away at the crumbling relic of the site on the south bank of the Thames, reporters were shown an exceptionally lavish series of models of the first phase of the half-mile-long development. The lights dimmed over detailed mock-ups of the new office buildings and leisure areas as the supermodels rolled.

London Bridge City will be the biggest single commercial development in the capital since the rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1666, the developers claimed. It will also be the largest single such undertaking in western Europe in the 1980s.

Mr Fouad Jaffer, vice-chairman of St Martin's Property Corporation, the developers, said that the display of models

was too cramped to be opened to the public. A public show was being considered, but its form and timing had not been decided.

Today the site contains gloomy sidestreets and decaying warehouse. The visitor of the 1990s who enters the new "city" from the commercial terminus of London Bridge station will be greeted by what the developers call "a dramatic architectural landmark" at Number 1 London Bridge. It will consist of two granite-faced office blocks joined by a glass-roofed atrium.

The visitor will then be able to walk along a riverside pavement past the restored 1930s exterior of the headquarters of the old Hay's Wharf company to a private hospital.

The next building will be the largest office block in the complex followed by Hay's Galleria built with an arched passageway on the site of an old dock.

The artist's impression of Hay's Galleria after it is rebuilt with a glass roof

Artist's impression of Hay's Galleria after it is rebuilt with a glass roof

Map of the proposed London Bridge City development, showing Phase 1 and Phase 2, the River Thames, and the Tower Bridge area.



Artist's impression of Hay's Galleria after it is rebuilt with a glass roof

Turmoil in Israel increases

Continued from page 1

radio that the Prime Minister had threatened to resign if it did not go through was denied by his Jerusalem office.

While a spokesman for the Peace Now movement decried the selection of Mr Cohen-Orgad, in a bitter statement about his advocacy of continuing subsidies to Jewish settlers (he is building a new house in the West Bank and his daughter already lives there), the leader already lives there), the world's publishers can look back on yet another successful - and record-breaking - Frankfurt Book Fair.

The confusion reigning in the tense corridors of the Knesset quickly demonstrated the vulnerability of the Shamir Government, which has only a paper majority of three in the 120-seat Parliament.

Part from impending \$2,000m (£1,300m) budget cuts which are threatening to alienate the small Tami party - whose votes are vital for the government's survival - Mr Shamir's majority could also be undercut because of two pieces of religious legislation he is pledged to push through during the new session.

One is an archaeology Bill, which would give the Israeli rabbinate virtual control over all excavations in the Holy Land, and the other is a law to restrict the legality of Reform and Conservative rabbinical conversions in determining the key question of who is a Jew.

Nabatavi victims, page 5

Nabatavi victims, page 5

British is best at world's biggest book jamboree

Letter from Frankfurt

As the stands are dismantled, the piles of books created or sold off cheaply to swarms of bargain-hunting bibliophiles, peace movement's propaganda cleared from the trestle tables outside ready for another venue, the world's publishers can look back on yet another successful - and record-breaking - Frankfurt Book Fair.

More than 300,000 books published by 5,700 companies from 77 countries went on display. It would have taken four men reading 18 hours a day all their lives to have digested the contents. More than 26,000 visitors turned up on the first day of the world's biggest publishing jamboree.

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But among the foreigners the British, with 400 publishing houses, were easily the biggest, and, happy to report, the best. Not only could they claim the current Nobel Prize winner, with the soulful face of William Golding staring down above prominent displays of his collected works, but in George Orwell they also had the author of the book that has dominated every reference to the coming momentous year.

They entered each other in the carpeted privacy of curtained booths or around little tables decked with the best sellers and enjoyed some culture and elegant glasses of white wine.

There were books from places not renowned for literary output - Costa Rica, Libya, Cameroon and Iceland - as well as the publishing giants the United States,

children's books by the dinkerpants and the latest thrillers from Deighton, Le Carré and Follett.

The British Council mounted perhaps the smartest, most comprehensive and imaginative displays in the whole fair, and judging from the crowded interest in the 5,000 titles laid out, every penny of the council's tight budget must have paid off in export earnings 10 times over.

I suppose the language helps. English so dominates the international exchange of ideas that the Koreans, Japanese and Scandinavians devoted a goodly proportion of their display stands to books in English. I could not help feeling sorry for the Saudi representative of King Abdul Aziz University Publishing House; he sat alone in front of a big display of Arabic editions of philosophy and technology, with nary a commercial visitor to share a glass of orange juice.

The Soviet stand also looked rather empty, until I noticed that half the area was taken up with the unearthing of the latest editions of the works of Marx and Lenin, the speeches of Yuri Andropov and the collected wisdom of the party.

Michael Binyon

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens the Aberdeen Curling Rink near Dyce Airport, 11.30, and visits the bungalows of the Spanish Veterans' Garden City Association, Dyce, 12.20.

Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at a meeting of the Council at 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1.

Music
Concert by the Eisted Ensemble, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Harpsichord recital by Desmond Hunter, Studio One, BBC Television, Belfast, 1.15.

Concert by the Consort of Musick, Firth Hall, Western Bank, 7.30.

Concert by Helen Karcher (soprano), Philip Salmon (tenor) and Barbara Evans (piano), Chapter House, Worcester Cathedral, 7.30.

Piano recital by Paul Skelton, University Hall, Bath, 1.35.

Organ recital by Peter Hurford, Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Younger Hall, St Andrews, Fife, 8.

Harpsichord recital by Peter

Williams, Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Gala Silver Jubilee concert by the Northern Sinfonia of England, St Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, 7.30.

YWCA Charity Appeal Concert, featuring "The Shadabey and Red Shadabey, Adam Smith Theatre, Kirkcaldy, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Kirkcaldy Art Club Annual Show at the Museum and Art Gallery, Kirkcaldy, Fife. Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by David Redfern and Drawings by James Savage, at the Chapter Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff, Mon to Fri 12 to 5, Sat 12.30 and 6 to 9, closed Sun 10 (ends Nov 12).

Deborah Dewar, paintings and drawings at the Scottish Gallery, 94 George Street, Edinburgh. Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 1, closed Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

Robert Scott Lander's Master Class, at the Art Gallery and Museum, Schoolhill, Aberdeen. Mon to 5, Thurs 6 to 8, closed Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

Ernest Trobridge 1834-1942 architectural exhibition at the New 57, Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh. Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30 (ends Nov 12).

Deborah Dewar, paintings and drawings at the Scottish Gallery, 94 George Street, Edinburgh. Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Sat 9 to 1, closed Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

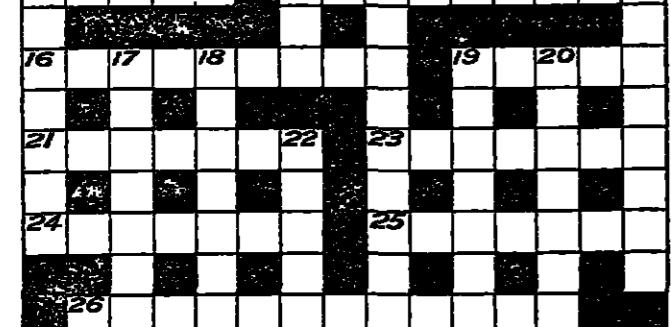
Paintings by David Redfern and Drawings by James Savage, at the Chapter Gallery, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff, Mon to Fri 12 to 5, Sat 12.30 and 6 to 9, closed Sun 10 (ends Nov 12).

Drama exhibition for 25th anniversary of the Phoenix Playhouse, Gloucester Dock, Middlesbrough, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and public holidays (ends Oct 29).

The Greeks and Romans in Egypt at the Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Jan 26).

Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, will be present at a meeting of the Council at 9, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,263



ACROSS

1 Paganini's ill-adjusted to child's play (5).
2 Using a telephone in one's profession (7).
3 Clear-headed but cross (7).
4 Study the noise of birds from foreign parts (12).
5 Unexpectedly grumpy about using force (12).
10 Turn to mean dimension of vehicle (9).
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14 Advocate giving a little money to QC (7).
22 Gentleman has taken over in the same place (5).
23 French and English articles producing amnesia (7).
24 Nine to five, what, in the city? (7).
25 Organize and rule in place of Dukes (7).
26 Hopelessness for flint? (5-7).
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1 Servant wrongly given a hiding, and the sack (7).
2 Worker swallowing fruit for nourishment (7).
3 Sounds just the establishment for you, Sir (3-4).
4 River out west put to shame (5).
5 Left Spain and Portugal for another country (7).
6 Clear-headed but cross (7).
7 Study the noise of birds from foreign parts (12).
8 Left Spain and Portugal for another country (7).
9 A Roman conspirator shifts right shrub (7).
11 Next into the snare is a god (7).
12 He rises regularly when racing (7).
13 Still puts in "Seconds out" (5).
14 Is this Scot a down-to-earth high-flier? (9).
16 Be divided by naval officer's conclusion? Excellent (9).
19 Author famous for disguised writing of pages? Yes (5).
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